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LITERATURE.

"PRIME MINISTERS OF QUEEN VICTORIA."—*Lord Melbourne.* By Henry Dunckley. (Sampson Low.)

It must be with a sharp pang of envy that the modern politician traces the political career of William Lamb. In times divided from our own by little more than two generations of men, times within the memory of persons still living, it was possible to be a member of parliament without the drudgery of caucuses or the bond-service of leagues and federations, to vote according to your caprice or even according to your conscience, indifferent to the humours of constituencies, to follow your party and be no slave, to attack your party and not be outlawed, to leap suddenly into high office without the previous immodesty of perpetual self-advertisement, to lead a party and never be its servant, to be the first minister of the crown and neither its tyrant nor its sycophant. Mere Whigs dwelt in this Arcadia *fortunati nimium*. Their family, their clique, or their purse, gave them a seat. During the long years of opposition they might please themselves as to what use they made of it. No leaders troubled them with remonstrances; there was but rarely need to coax constituents or solicit mandates. Whether they chose to support Lord Sidmouth's policy, or to deprecate Mr. Plunket's proposals, to demand resumption of cash payments, or to support a Corn Bill, their seat in the Commons and their exclusion from office were equally assured. Lapse of time, old age, death, began to disintegrate the Liverpool phalanx; even from the Tories the flowing tide ebbed at last. A fortunate crisis and a bold venture into the eddies of intrigue gave the young Whig a brief spell of office; and then came 1830 and suddenly he was a minister, a hero and the leader of a people. A few years of anxious but useful labour, abundance of great opportunities much chequered by failure, and he enters the pantheon of the Queen's prime ministers, and his life is written by Mr. Dunckley.

Something like this was the lot of Lord Melbourne. He entered parliament at twenty-six; he took office at forty-eight; he was fifty-five when he assumed the prime ministership, and sixty-two when he laid it down; and all the time it was no easy matter to say how he came to such high places, or by what virtues he so well justified his occupation of them. He never "stumped" the country; he had no "magnetism," nor any magic of eloquence; his statecraft was only common sense, his industry was industriously cloaked with indolence; and yet he was an excellent

home secretary and a good prime minister, and all with one half the labour, and, as the modern politician may think, less than half the talent that is needed now to secure a Vice-Presidency of the Council or a Governorship of Madras. Even after death his works still follow him. His fame receives solemn interment in Mr. McCullagh Torrens's book and kindly resuscitation in Mr. Dunckley's, and political students feel towards him the gratitude of tired men for his whimsicalities and the affection of cynics for his unostentatious amiability.

Except ample means, there was in Melbourne's case hardly anything which might thoroughly account for the success of his career. His family was neither very old, nor very noble, nor very distinguished. His education was exceedingly desultory. He attached himself to no particular leader and piqued himself upon no particular attainments. But, as he himself said, "The Whigs are all cousins," and those Whigs who were not his own cousins were his wife's. Through her he was connected with Gray and Spencer, Ponsonby and Althorp; and his own alliances extended even further afield. Huskisson had married a cousin of his, and through Huskisson he was in touch with Canning. Swayed by all these influences in his first political decade, he was a somewhat oscillating politician. He was introduced to Brooks by Mr. Fox himself; but after a while he drifted towards the small quasi-radical party, of which Whitbread and Althorp were leaders, and later on veered towards Canning and the new Conservatism. He was slow to throw himself into the cause of parliamentary reform, but when he had adopted the cause he showed himself much more of a Radical than many a more ardent reformer. Yet he was not intrinsically of the stuff of which fighting Radicals are made. To one kind of Radical a law is something to be repealed; to another it is something to be broken. The Whig was devoted to certain principles of politics, or perhaps of political sentiment, which he had learned in his youth and embraced with conviction; he differed from the philosophic Radical in having less reason but, perhaps, more passion—so far as a member of a buckram aristocracy can be said to be passionate—for the faith that was in him. But, by nature, Melbourne was none of these. He did not wish to break the laws; he came of a respectable family newly raised to the peerage. He was not eager to repeal them, for he had no enthusiasm for change in itself, or perhaps for anything else; and repealing laws was taking a world of trouble for a purely problematical gain. He had not any special faith in principles, for his training was chilling to all faith and relaxing to every principle. He was by nature of the stuff of which Conservatives are made. He had studied the history and theory of the constitution with care, and had no mind to destroy it for nothing. He thought a familiar injustice often more tolerable than any will-o'-the-wisp of perfect right; and he was too *blasé* in private to expect much of the future in public. But his lot was cast in with the Whigs in an

adventure in which to be thoroughgoing without faintheartedness was the only path of safety; and his clear and logical understanding carried him far beyond many of his fellow Whigs, and contributed not a little to the successes of the Whig administrations. His "Why can't you let it alone?" when his colleagues proposed to him projects of reform, was not the indication of a lazy man or of an unprincipled man; it meant that he was too deeply impressed with the complex difficulties of things as they are to be sanguine of his own powers of arriving at a new world of things as they should be. But his policy, when he was willing to move and could get his own way, was thoroughgoing and beneficent. There is so much of feebleness and discredit about the later ministerial days of Melbourne and his colleagues that one is apt to forget how much of honest intention and genuine achievement is really theirs. Because they were "filled with the virtue of patience, and wholly lacking in the grace of resignation," because they were entangled in difficulties with crowns and courts, and hampered by the opposition of the House of Lords, their merits are apt to be overlooked. Yet, in fact, they carried an ample share of English reforms; and no government has ever more genuinely attempted to deal fairly with Ireland, though the cost to their own popularity was present and certain, and the thanks of the Irish members and their countrymen were both future and contingent.

These things Mr. Dunckley points out clearly and justly in this book. His drawing of Melbourne is clear, reasonable, and sympathetic; and he is peculiarly successful in writing with tact and judgment about the difficulties into which he fell with his own wife, and with the wives of other people. He speaks kindly of the follies of Lady Caroline, and extends to them the forgiveness which the husband himself freely gave. In the other matter he is content to say, what is all that history can usefully record, that Melbourne was acquitted by the non-suit of a judge and the verdict of a jury. But it is to be regretted that the book is either no longer or so long. The best parts of it—those which are personal to Melbourne—are, in the main, excellent. But why a chapter on his early political life, when party allegiance sat lightly upon him, should be headed "Political Land-Surveying," and another, describing his incomparably kindly and judicious assistance to the Queen at Windsor after her accession, should be labelled "Regius Professor," it passes the wit of reviewer to divine. Even their author cannot suspect these phrases of wit, and the choice lies between regarding them as meaningless or as misleading. There are many passages in the book, introductory, explanatory, and didactic, which would have fitted in very well if the scheme of the book had been that of a general history; but in a particular biography, as they stand, they seem rather irrelevant. There is an account of the Coke family, which is curious but remote; and we have sketches of Althorp and of Huskisson, which are well enough but not more appropriate than brief biographies of Lord Eldon, Mr. Canning, Mr. Herries,

or Lord Grey. Stanley's zeal in the coercion debate of 1833 is a thing always worth recalling, but it has, perhaps, less to do with Melbourne than with any other minister of the time. Quite a large proportion of the pages contain no mention either of Melbourne's name or of his works; and they do not sufficiently explain his policy or position to justify their presence in a short book where every line is wanted for the subject itself. Add to this, that there is some undignified English—"drawing the long bow" (p. 57), "showing the white feather" (p. 58), "setting the Liffey on fire" (p. 120), "new combinations were on the cards" (p. 139), "the symbol of royal authority was travelling post-chaise through the Highlands" (p. 179) (which means that Brougham took the Great Seal with him to Scotland)—and there is an occasional lapse into the diction of a morning paper:

"In due time the Queen was crowned. Happily we have among our recent memories an event which eclipses the splendour of her coronation. It is lost in the stately magnificence of her jubilee, and in the sentiments of loyalty and gratitude and chastened pride which it called forth in all parts of the land."

These are blemishes inconsiderable in themselves, but all the more striking in contrast with the general merit of the book. In a second edition, perhaps, they can be removed; but in the first they justify a critic in following George Primrose's cousin in praising the works of Pietro Perugino, and observing that the picture might have been better if the painter had taken more pains.

Yet it would be ungracious to conclude by reference only to the comparatively few demerits of this *Life*; and Mr. Dunkley's description of what is, on the whole, Melbourne's best title to recollection, his personal services to the Queen from 1837 to 1839, is worth quoting at length:

"The Queen could not be left to grope her way alone through the difficulties of her new position. To instruct her in its technical duties was an easy matter—a month's experience would suffice for that. But it was desirable that she should understand her duties in a much larger sense: that she should learn something of the history and principles of the constitution, that she should know the several parts assigned to the Lords, the Commons, and the Crown, and the practical as distinct from the theoretic relations in which they stood to each other. No pedagogue could do this. . . . It was suggested that the Queen should be furnished with a private secretary . . . who should assist her in routine duties and offer occasional advice; but it was felt that such an arrangement would be inadequate, and for many reasons undesirable. The position and qualifications of the Prime Minister supplied an easier solution of the difficulty. Melbourne had in fact already undertaken the task. The Queen naturally looked to him for advice, not only on matters of state, but in what was expected of her in discharging the everyday functions of royalty. He thus slid by degrees into an office without a name, which combined in itself the duties of private secretary and tutor. They were distinct from those which belonged to him as the head of the government, and he knew how to keep them well apart. The disinterestedness, the self-negation, the absolute loyalty with which he acquitted himself in this delicate position were admitted by those of his eminent contemporaries who were best qualified to form an opinion. It is a remarkable tribute to his

character that his political rivals regarded him without jealousy or an atom of suspicion. There were some mutterings of discontent among inferior men, but no dissatisfaction was expressed by Wellington or Peel. They knew that he had undertaken a difficult but indispensable task, one which was imposed upon him by the position he occupied and of which they themselves, when they came into office, would reap the benefit. He was a Whig no doubt, perhaps he was something less; but at any rate he was an honest-hearted Englishman, in no merely conventional sense a gentleman, in whose perfect honour no one hesitated to place entire reliance."

J. A. HAMILTON.

A Vision of Saints. By Lewis Morris. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

A Vision of Saints carries out a design, long entertained by the author, of "attempting for the beautiful Christian legends and records what has so often been done for the mythology of Greece." The poet, like Dante, passes through heaven in the company of an angelic guide, who relates the history of certain saints, selected presumably as specially representative of Christian heroism and endeavour. The stories of the Sleepers of Ephesus and of Saint Christopher are first told, with some apology for their legendary character; a sketch of Antoninus Pius follows; and then succeed in chronological order a series of nineteen biographies of Christians, beginning with Saints Perpetua and Felicitas, and ending with Father Damien. This outline of the plan of the poem will indicate the two points of view from which it invites criticism—first, as a representation of the meaning and history of Christianity; and secondly, as a work of poetic art.

Considered as a representation of Christianity, Mr. Morris's poem lacks breadth of view: it contents itself with a picture of one aspect or type of Christianity. The author is undecided whether he shall deal with the legends or the records which his preface classes together in spite of their essential difference. He begins with seven biographies of martyrs and saints which, viewed as a selection of representative Christians, are clearly legendary. There is nothing of Ignatius, Polycarp, Origen, or Cyprian; the great names of historic Christianity are avoided. A representation of Christianity, which tells the stories of Alexis and Dorothea, and says nothing of Cyprian: is obviously inadequate except as a representation of legendary Christianity. But the eighth saint is Francis of Assisi, and after him come Elizabeth of Hungary, Saint Roch, and Catharine of Siena. Two of these are historic in the truest sense. But Mr. Morris deals with Francis and Catharine from the legendary rather than the historic side; they are not brought before us in their historical reality. After Catharine we come suddenly upon George Herbert, and, leaving legends behind us, conclude our heavenly survey with pictures of Bunyan, Martyn, Mrs. Fry, and Father Damien. This short sketch of the contents of the *Vision* is sufficient to show that it identifies Christianity too closely with a spirit of aloofness from the joy and energy of life—a spirit of self-

renunciation and self-denial which conceives of these virtues as ends in themselves. Christianity from this point of view is eloquently and sympathetically presented, but it is not a Christianity which nowadays will satisfy all of us. Mr. Morris tells the painful story of Alexis with sympathy and power; but most of his readers could have spared Alexis altogether for an adequate presentation of Catharine of Siena, whose influence and place in the history of her time Mr. Morris entirely fails to appreciate.

We must turn now to the value of *A Vision of Saints* as a story. It is written throughout in singularly clear and graceful blank verse. The flow of verse is less spontaneous and slightly more conventional in diction than the *Epic of Hades*; there is no passage quite so musical as parts of *Marys*, nor is there any rhetoric so passionate and strong as the conclusion of the earlier volume. The movement and cadence are still Tennysonian, but any obvious imitation is avoided. Mr. Morris's blank verse does not rise to the highest level of poetic art: a few lines of "Tithonus" at once make us impatient of his best efforts; but among poets of the second rank he takes an important place. Throughout his long poem his verse is never trivial: passages of dignified narrative, of graceful description, of eloquent pathos, succeed each other in pleasant alternation, without any failure of ear or relaxation of artistic effort on the part of the poet. In imaginative and dramatic power the poem is disappointing. The even excellence of the versification tends to emphasise the absence of discrimination and distinction in the portrayal of the characters. Although many martyrdoms are described with pains and sympathy, we are yet left with a dim and conventional idea of what an early Christian martyr thought and felt. A line or two from the opening of Mr. Browning's "A Death in the Desert" will reveal to us the absence of any passionate reality in Mr. Morris's sketches of the primitive Christians; Lord Tennyson's "St. Simeon Stylites" will convince us of the comparative shallowness of his historical criticism and of his powers of thought. Mr. Morris succeeds best when he gets away from the earlier, more legendary stories. John Bunyan's life could hardly, in the space the author allows himself, be more justly and eloquently told; the account of Father Damien is at once more strongly felt and more freshly poetic than anything else in the book.

We have two other comments to make upon the poem as a whole. We have been struck by the feebleness of the poet's own comments on the words of his angelic guide. They seem to be inserted because the machinery of the poem requires them; but this machinery whereby Mr. Morris very foolishly compares himself to Dante is conventional and meaningless. On the other hand, the restraint Mr. Morris has put upon himself as regards the length of his biographies, the care and taste shown in the selection and grouping of incidents, and the lucidity and interest of his narrative, are admirable. As mere stories, most of these sketches could not easily be surpassed, and their graceful music is sure to be widely popular.

RONALD BAYNE.

Across East-African Glaciers: an Account of the First Ascent of Kilimanjaro. By Dr. Hans Meyer, translated by E. H. S. Calder. (George Philip & Son.)

WITH this handsome volume, embodying a full account of Dr. Meyer's successful expedition to Kilimanjaro in the autumn of 1889, the first chapter in the historic life of the twin-crested African monarch has been worthily closed. To be sure Kibo alone was actually scaled; but Kibo, is by far the higher of the two peaks, its elevation being now determined at 19,720 feet. Even rugged Mawenzi was ascended to an altitude of 16,140 feet, or within 1430 of the summit; and both were so carefully studied from every standpoint that our knowledge of this huge volcanic mass may now be regarded as complete in all its salient features.

To accomplish this result has taken some forty years of intermittent essays, from the time Kilimanjaro was first sighted and roughly sketched by Rebmman in 1848, the intermediate stages being broadly indicated by Von der Decken's partial exploration of 1861-2, New's ascent to the snow-line in 1871, Johnston's six months' residence on the Chagga slopes and determination of glacier ice on Kibo in 1884, and Dr. Meyer's two previous expeditions of 1887 and 1888. Partly to the experience of African travel acquired on these occasions, and partly to the able co-operation of his associate, Herr Purtscheller, a seasoned Alpine climber, Dr. Meyer was indebted for the triumphant issue of his third attempt, which will always rank high in the annals of mountain exploration. No less than sixteen days altogether were spent between the altitudes of 15,000 and 20,000 feet, that is to say, in a rarified atmosphere where the proportion of oxygen falls as low as 55 or 50 per cent., and even less. Yet

"in that time we had made four ascents of Kibo and three of Mawenzi; we had reached the culminating peak of the mountain, ascertained the existence of a great crater at the summit, discovered the first African glaciers, and made a tolerably thorough survey of the higher altitudes, the results of our explorations being recorded in a fairly complete series of photographs, sketches, notes, and specimens."

In the introductory chapter Dr. Meyer renders ample justice to the merits of all his predecessors, with one notable exception. For some inexplicable reason Mr. H. H. Johnston has been signalled out for much unwarranted animadversion, couched in language at once ungenerous and, it must be added, in the worst of taste. No one, scarcely even Dr. Meyer himself, has done better service in this region than Mr. Johnston; yet he is sneered at because he stops to refresh himself with "some brandy and water from his flask in order to restore his sinking courage"; his "facile pen" is said to be "completely at the mercy of his ardent imagination"; his accounts of the commercial prospects of this region are "full of exaggeration," because the Germans, with their lack of experience and semi-military colonial administration, have so far been disappointed with their acquisition. A day's march of apparently not more than eighteen miles is sepietically described as

"herculean," because Dr. Meyer's party took "double the time to traverse the same ground." Lastly, his statement that at the beginning of the hot season (October) "a white rime settled on the grass," is called in question. This was at the altitude of 8600 feet; yet in the middle of the hot season (November 1) Dr. Meyer himself found "hoar-frost on the ground" at about the same altitude (8710 feet)!

Such German polemics, where none were needed, might advantageously have been confined to the German edition of a work which, apart from this blemish, is both eminently readable and of great scientific value. Besides the sections devoted to Kilimanjaro, it contains specially interesting accounts of the little known highland districts of Ugweno west of Lake Jipé and of Kiboso and Uru west of Moji, the territory of Johnston's friend Mandara. In Ugweno the acquaintance was made of Naguvu, a local potentate who

"had just returned from some distant merry-making, and, to say the least of it, seemed slightly elevated. His effusiveness was quite overwhelming. 'Long ago, when I was a boy,' he said, holding out his greasy paw, 'a white man came to see our valley' (Dr. Kerslen, the companion of Von der Decken), and now that I am old, here is another. The first *mzungu* [white man] went away, and returned to his own people, but I want you to stay with us always. With powerful medicines you will make my young men strong to conquer all the land of Ugweno; and in return you shall have as much food and as many wives as you please."

Historic justice requires it to be added that Naguvu really was a magnanimous African prince, "unusually good-hearted," and of "unbounded hospitality," sending presents of a goat and "a fine fat cow," receiving, however, in return, "cloth, beads, powder, and percussion-caps." Brotherhood was of course made, though by a somewhat repulsive process; and then a demand was made for the German flag, as a potent charm against all earthly evils. On this point the explorer hastens to add that

"this was the only occasion on which a native chief received the national flag at my hands; and I must beg my readers to understand that I have no sympathy whatever with those travellers who, wherever they go, seem to make it their mission to leave the German colours streaming in their wake. In East Africa, which has been partitioned out by international agreements, the practice is superfluous, if not indeed ridiculous."

The social changes going on among Bantu or Negroid peoples, unknown to the outer world even by name twenty years ago, are well illustrated by what was witnessed in the territory of Mareale, one of Mandara's neighbours on the Chagga slopes.

"What formerly had been an open space in front of his very unpretending hut was now enclosed by a castellated wall about twelve feet high, with a single low and narrow opening. Within the court so formed stood the huts of Mareale's wives and children, and beside them a handsome house in the coast style with a gable roof. The interior was divided into several apartments, comfortably furnished as sitting and bed-rooms, partly with Indian and partly with European furniture. The only objection was that, owing to the entire absence of windows, all the rooms were pitch-dark,

what light there was being supplied by a smoky fire in the middle of the floor."

Besides his house, Mareale is now also the proud owner of a sewing-machine, a "needle-drum" as he calls it, which he prizes above everything else, because "nobody has anything like it in the whole of Chagga." Political economists need not despair of the commercial future of a continent whose indigenous populations have already begun to appreciate such products of civilisation as fine houses, European and Indian furniture, and sewing-machines. Mareale, when shown his photograph, at once recognised the likeness, on which Dr. Meyer remarks that he was the only Negro he ever met who seemed capable of even faintly grasping the true nature of a photograph. But this is not the experience of Dr. Junker, who, on the contrary, was struck by the remarkable quickness of the Makaraka (Niam-Niam) populations, showing themselves in this respect far superior to the Nubians and Arabs themselves.

From the Uru district—that is, from the west—the very finest view was obtained of Kilimanjaro:

"Without doubt Kibo is most imposing as seen from the west. Here it rises in solitary majesty, and the eye is not distracted by the sister peak of Mawenzi, of which nothing is to be seen but a single jutting pinnacle. The effect is enhanced by the magnificent flowing sweep of the outline, the dazzling extent of the icecap, the vast stretch of the forest, the massive breadth of the base, and the jagged crest of the Shira spur as it branches away towards the west. Rising from the plains, the whole mountain is visible from base to summit in one unbroken line—beautiful in its absolute simplicity and serene grandeur, yet with a beauty which depends for its impressiveness on exquisite proportion and harmonious balance of parts, rather than on the more picturesque elements of varied form and colour. It is beauty of the symmetrical, the severe, the sublimely solitary."

Dr. Meyer raises the difficult question of the treatment of refractory carriers, and sensibly enough solves it in principle by suggesting the golden mean between too great leniency and excessive severity. But, so far as can be judged from the circumstances as described by himself, his practice seems to have decidedly inclined towards the latter course. References to the "stick" and *kurbash* (a rhinoceros-hide lash) are painfully frequent. We read that "they were an indifferent lot, constantly in need of the whip to bring them to their senses"; and that Dr. Meyer himself had daily "to mount the judge's chair and to mete out condign punishment to evil-doers at the hands of the Somál, ten to twenty lashes being the quantum for ordinary offences." Once the butt-end of a gun sent an unfortunate Zanzibari "sprawling on his back" for ill-using a cow that objected to go quietly to the shambles, and this was not unnaturally followed by "a general outburst of amazed indignation."

In a thoughtfully written chapter on the prospects of the German East African Protectorate, the author advocates the adoption of some system of compulsory labour, such as "that in vogue in the Philippine Islands." The native "must be trained in the school

of hard work, and he must be forced to work if he cannot be prevailed to do so voluntarily." These are also Dr. Junker's views, and it is at all events evident that the "sentimental disease" has not yet made much head in the Fatherland. But if the *kurbash* is still to flourish, and compulsory labour be superadded to their other grievances, the natives may perhaps fail to see the advantage of the new order of things.

As may be seen from the foregoing specimens, the translation is well executed, fluent, and idiomatic. The transliteration also has been carefully attended to, though Djagga appears wrongly on the maps, with Jagga for Chagga in the text. The double plural "brackens" occurs in one place, despite of Tennyson's,

"But when the *bracken** rusted on their crags;" in another "must" seems to stand as a past tense for *musste*; elsewhere we have the usual "water-shed" for "water-parting" or "divide"; "gladsome green" also sounds strange, and "gallery forests" perhaps stranger. The latter expression, originally used by Piaggia, was adopted by Schweinfurth, and thus found its way into English translations of German books of travel. But it seems scarcely admissible, and some better expression might perhaps be found for the selva of forest growths characteristic of so many Central-African rivers. The work is splendidly illustrated with many woodcuts, and a score of coloured plates prepared by Mr. E. T. Compton from photographs by the author. There are also three fine maps embodying the results of the surveys, but defective in some of the topographical details. A re-formed (*remanic*) glacier observed on the slope of Kibo as low down as 15,910 feet does not appear on the large-scale map of Kili-manjaro.

A. H. KEANE.

Studia Biblica et Ecclesiastica: Essays, &c., by Members of the University of Oxford. Vol. II. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

It is now a little over five years since the first volume of the *Studia Biblica* was published, and was duly reviewed in the ACADEMY. The book seems to have met with a kindly reception among the few periodicals and reviews to which its rather recondite learning appealed. One chief reason of this general note of welcome was that it indicated what promised to be a new departure among the leading scholars of our chief university. It seemed an attempt to do away with the reproach so often made against our oldest and wealthiest seat of learning that its contributions to original research are so meagre in proportion to its means and its numbers. I fear it must be added that the fair promise has hitherto been belied by a scanty performance. The accumulation, "in rather a leisurely way"—as the editors with unconscious irony phrase it—of seven essays in five years—a little over one monograph per annum—is certainly not a magnificent output of Biblical

and ecclesiastical essays for the largest and richest university in the world. The professor or *privat-docent* of the smallest German university would regard with immeasurable scorn a return so disproportionate to the outlay. No doubt this volume represents only a fraction of the general harvest of learned production by members of the university. But there is no other collection that I am aware of which professes to garner the occasional gleanings of Oxford scholars in the large field of Biblical and ecclesiastical lore; and in those departments at all events the learned Teuton would have a right to stigmatise it as meagre. His natural inference as to the extreme backwardness of Biblical studies in England would be further confirmed by the editors' expressed fear that the publication of these essays would prove unremunerative. He might even ask whether a university whose foundations are supposed to be connected with the study of Scripture, and whose cognisance is an open Bible, can be said to justify its *raison d'être* when a collection of essays on Bible subjects by qualified scholars fails to find support in a community of some 12,000 members.

On examining this volume he might perhaps make a further unfavourable comment. He might find fault with the subjects of most of the essays and the tone and methods of the authors. He might allege that they seem pervaded by a petty and narrow literalism which delights in the accumulation of critical minutiae and rarely rises to important issues. It is too often the effect of minute verbal scholarship that its microscopic vision of petty details of grammar or orthography incapacitates the student for the true perspective and appreciation of large general views. It is, perhaps, needless to add that this kind of research accords with, even if it be not the result of, the generally conservative instincts of our Oxford savants. While the *bonus textuarius* is expending all his energy in the elucidation of a single word in some late—and, for true exegesis, worthless—MS., he cannot at the same time consider how far the passage in which it occurs is genuine, or, that being granted, how far it is a valuable outcome of Christian tradition. While so many important and vital issues of Biblical scholarship are being discussed with ever increasing assiduity and temerity, it is surely a mistake to spend arduous labour on the minor literature of its earliest documents. Here, too, the principle applies: "The life is more than meat and the body than raiment."

Passing to the contents of the volume—the more important of which I purpose taking in the order in which they occur—the first essay is Dr. Neubauer's on "The Authorship and Titles of the Psalms according to Early Jewish Authorities." As might have been anticipated from its authorship, it is a learned and interesting contribution to a subject which in times gone by has greatly exercised Biblical commentators. On some such principle as *omne ignotum pro magnifico* the Hebrew titles to the Psalms have been regarded as supplying a key not only to the age and authorship of those compositions, but also to the music to which they were chanted; and many a superstruc-

ture of ingenious guesswork has been erected on those bases. Dr. Neubauer shows conclusively that nothing—worthy of being called knowledge—can be asserted on the subject. His summary seems to me of importance, especially as the attention of Bible students is at present being directed to the book of Psalms. He says:

"From all these different expositions of the titles of the Psalms it is evident that the meaning of them was early lost; in fact, the LXX. and the other early Greek and Latin translations offer no satisfactory explanation of most of them. Of the best Jewish commentators like Ibn Ezra and David Qam'i, the former treats them as the opening words of popular melodies, the other as names of instruments, both confessing that the real meanings are unknown. . . . Thus when all traditional matter is exhausted the only remaining resource is the critical method, which, however, on the present subject has as yet made no considerable progress."

Dr. Neubauer's paper is followed by what I feel compelled to pronounce the most important contribution in the volume—"The Origin and Mutual Relation of the Synoptic Gospels," by Mr. F. H. Woods. After an exhaustive examination of his subject, Mr. Woods arrives at what seems to be a growing consensus on the part of most students of our Gospels, viz., "that the original basis of the Synoptical Gospels coincided in its range and order with our St. Mark." For this he adduces six reasons of varying strength and incidence, the accumulative force of which it seems to me impossible to withstand. Mr. Woods also enunciates other conclusions incidental to his main theme, of which it may be said that they are characterised by some measure of likelihood. Nothing, however, can be more cautious than his method or more guarded than his statements. He agrees with Holtzmann in surrendering the needless hypothesis of an Ur-Marcus, but he gives no indication of his opinion as to the sources whence Matthew and Luke filled up what they regarded as *lacunae* in Mark. Probably those sources were more numerous and varied than we are apt to suspect. There might, e.g., have been more than one collection of written sayings (*Logia*) like that assigned to the Ur-Matthaeus. The oral traditions, also, may have varied either according to the Apostles to whom they were traditionally ascribed, or according to the particular churches by which they were received and accredited. Mr. Woods must be congratulated on his very able treatment of a subject on which the last word has by no means as yet been spoken. To add to the merits of his essay, he has appended an excellent synoptic table, "showing the relation between St. Mark and the two other Synoptical Gospels." Though composed for the purposes of his argument, this table has an independent interest and utility of its own. It is an invaluable introduction to the comparative study of the Gospels, and throws no small light on the principles of selection or rejection which it is obvious governed their composition.

The next paper of importance is Dr. Bigg's essay on "The Clementine Homilies"—the earliest example of that species of fiction of

* Is not the *n* still felt as a plural ending in this word as well as in "oxen"? Cf. A.S. *bracu*, pl. *braccan*.

which *Robert Elsmere* is, among ourselves, the latest illustration, i.e., the controversial novel. The general subject of the Clementine writings bristles, I need hardly say, with doubtful and contentious matter—quite beyond the scope of a literary journal to meddle with. Here it is enough to say that to already existing theories as to the origin and authorship of the Homilies Dr. Bigg adds another, which he supports with equal ingenuity and learning. Briefly, his theory is that the Homilies were made up by a re-cast on the part of an Ebionite and Arian editor, probably of Syrian nationality, of an orthodox Grundschrift, which formed the original basis of all the Clementine writings. That the Clementine Recognitions and Homilies owed their existence to an anterior work now lost has long been an accepted conclusion of the critics, so that Dr. Bigg has something like a consensus of scholars on which to build his hypothesis.

A word of recognition must also be given to the fifth essay by Mr. Bebb on "The Evidence of the Early Versions and Patristic Quotations in the Text of the Books of the New Testament." This is, in part, a republication of the author's Ellerton Prize Essay (1888). It is less an account of results than of methods and principles, and therefore has little interest for the general reader.

On the whole, the second volume of *Studia Biblica* may claim to demonstrate the vitality of Biblical studies in Oxford. But it also proves, as already suggested, that the life is not quite the vigorous, warm-blooded, prolific life which ought to characterise a well-nourished, intellectual organism like the university of Oxford.

JOHN OWEN.

THE NATIONAL EPIC OF THE GEORGIANS.

Der Mann im Tigerfelle. Von Schota Rustaweli. Aus dem Georgischen übersetzt von Arthur Leist. (Dresden & Leipzig: Pierson.)

HERR ARTHUR LEIST is a courageous man. He has already published a volume of selections from the Georgian poets of the nineteenth century (*Georgische Dichter*, verdeutsch, Leipzig, 1887). It was no trivial feat to render into German verse some of the charming lyrics of Orbeliani, Prince Ilya Chavchavadze, and others; but the rich oriental colouring of their poetry loses little or nothing in Herr Leist's resetting. Let us take for example the lines beginning: "So hör' ich wieder dein vergess'nes Rauschen," or "Im Schlummerlicht der blassen Vollmondstrahlen."

In the present case Herr Leist has ventured upon nothing less than a translation of the romantic epic of the twelfth century, of which the Georgians are so justly proud. So little is known of the literature of this people that it will probably be a cause of amazement to many that such a work exists. Of the author we have but scanty details. At the conclusion of his poem he tells us the place of his birth, to quote Herr Leist's translation:

"Ich, der ich diese Dichtung niederschrieb.
Mit' hellem Geist und warmen Herzenstrieb.
Stamm aus dem Land Meschetien und dort.
Liegt Rustawi, mein kleiner Heimatsort."

Rustavi is in the neighbourhood of Akhal-

tsikh. We are told that the poet was sent to study at Athens, and on his return was made Queen Tamara's secretary. During the reign of this sovereign (1184-1212), Georgia reached the height of its prosperity; hence the great estimation in which she is still held by her countrymen, who are in the habit of assigning to the period of her rule all buildings of former times still standing. Rustaveli is said to have died at Jerusalem, as a monk, in 1215; what professes to be his portrait is still shown in one of the monasteries.

He called his poem *Vepkhis Tkaosani*, or "The Man in the Panther's Skin," which garment the hero Tariel is represented as constantly wearing. This Herr Leist translates "tiger's skin." The word, indeed, may mean either according to Chubinov's Lexicon; but we are inclined to follow the scholars who approve of the other rendering, among whom is Prof. Tsagarelli, of St. Petersburg, now the most competent authority upon this language. It has been incorrectly rendered into Russian (and elsewhere) "The Panther's Skin"; but the termination *osani* implies wearing. We are told in one of the quatrains of the poem that on him (Tariel) was a dress of the skin of the panther; a hat of the same skin covered his head.

Up to the present time only portions of this poem have made their appearance in any European language. Thus, a translation into Russian of the beginning has appeared; in the Biblioteka Warszawska, vol. iv., a certain Casimir Lapezinski has given a sketch of the poem in Polish; and a version into French has been promised, but we cannot say whether such a work has ever appeared. The poem narrates the love of Avtandil for Tinatina, daughter of the Arabian king, Rostevan; and that of Tariel for Nestan Daredjan, daughter of the Indian king, Parsedan.

Although the action of the poem takes place in an ideal locality, we meet with the familiar names of Arabia, India, and China. Rustaveli himself says that the subject is taken from the Persian (see quatrain 16), and that he has simply translated it into verse, making no abridgment. But in quatrains 727-728 he forgets this, and makes his hero, Avtandil, speak to Tinatina, the daughter of the Arabian king, in pure Georgian. No Persian original of the poem has been found as yet, and most critics think that the poet's assertion was a mere trick to conceal the allusions to Queen Tamara, with whom he was in love. The poem is written in quatrains, each line of which consists of six feet, and concludes with the same rhyme. Such an apparent monotony does not annoy the ear of a Georgian. Now and then a vowel appears to be added to a line to make the rhyme more complete; at the beginning of the fourth line of each quatrain is found the word *da*, meaning "and," which is not reckoned among the syllables of that line. There is a strongly marked *ictus* in the middle of each verse.

The poem was printed at Tiflis in 1712, by King Vakhtang, after the establishment of a press there. In order to disarm the hostility of the ecclesiastics, he furnished it

with a mystic commentary. The clergy had always been antagonistic to the poem, on account of the absence of any pious expressions in it; and the Catholicos Anthony is said to have ordered copies of it to be thrown into the River Kur.

We must now see how Herr Leist has handled this difficult poem, written in a language which so few have been able to master, and the principles of which still remain an unsolved enigma. He has, of course, been obliged to abandon the quatrains; these could never be made agreeable to a Western ear. He has begun his translation in a metre, the scheme of which is a b a c d e f e; but it seems to us that the *ottava rima* would be best suited to it. This Herr Leist afterwards abandons and translates the bulk of the poem into blank verse, a metre which is rather prosaic, unless the pause in the line be carefully varied, as Milton has done. The conclusion of the poem is given in heroics.

"The Man in the Panther's Skin" has always enjoyed immense reputation among the Georgians, and many of its lines have become proverbs. It has been preserved in several MSS., and some copies were exhibited at the Tiflis exhibition in 1881. No edition of it appeared between that of King Vakhtang in 1712 and that published at St. Petersburg in 1841 under the editorship of the great Georgian scholar Brosset, Zach. Phalavandishvili, and Chubinov, the author of the dictionary. Complaints, however, have been made of the incorrectness of this text. The year 1887 saw the appearance at Tiflis of a very handsome edition, with plates by an Hungarian artist Zichy, somewhat in the style of the late Gustave Doré, and perhaps not very successful.

We have space only for a short sketch of the plot; but our readers may like to have it. Rostevan, the old King of Arabia, resigns his crown in favour of his daughter Tinatina. He is, troubled, however, with the thought that there is no hero in his whole kingdom who is equal to himself in courage. Accordingly, one of his captains, Avtandil, gets up a great hunting expedition, with a view of showing the king his own bravery and familiarity with weapons. At the hunt the attendants of the king find in the woods a young man weeping, clothed in a panther's or tiger's skin, who seems to the king a mysterious person. In vain does he send his attendants to discover the cause of his trouble; for the youth hides himself in the recesses of the forest. The king is still curious and dissatisfied, and is represented as being so distressed about the matter that his daughter, Tinatina, promises her hand to the man who will find out the cause of the youth's sorrow. Avtandil, who has long been in love with her, determines to go in quest of the mysterious stranger. After three years' search he finds out who he is, and is rewarded with the hand of the princess, and the piece concludes with their marriage festivities. A large part of the poem is occupied with an episode in which the love of Tariel, the youth in the panther's skin, for Nestan Daredjan is narrated, and there are a great many other digressions.

The plot is simple, perhaps too simple for our Western tastes, and therefore it will, probably, be regarded as a curiosity and little more. The long quatrains do not seem harmonious to our ears, and Georgian is a somewhat rugged language. Still, to the philologist, Georgian has considerable attractions. The structure is peculiar, more especially that of the verb, which throughout reminds us of Basque, although the absence of any community of vocabulary prevents us from attempting to group these languages together. They seem to show the verb in an earlier stage than we can find it in any Aryan language; it has not yet been differentiated from the noun. Moreover, Georgian has one great advantage over Basque; it has a fairly rich literature, dating from the eighth century, whereas that of Basque is of the most fragmentary kind.

As a specimen of Herr Leist's manner as a translator, we will give the concluding verses. We cannot help saying that we wish he had translated all the poem in similar heroic, reminding us somewhat in their style of the quaint and fantastic poem "Pharonnida," by William Chamberlayne, published in 1659, now almost forgotten.

"Zu Ende ist nun diese Heldenmär;
Die Harfe bebt noch, doch sie klingt nicht mehr.
Schwach ist nur meiner schlichten Harfe Klang,
Weit übertönt von David's Psalmensang.
Die Märe, die von fernem Land erzählt,
Von Herrschern einer unbekannten Welt,
Fand ich und da sie meinen Geist ergötzt,
Hab' ich in Verse sie für Euch gesetzt:
Besungen hat Choneli Amiran,
Den Sohn der hoheitsvollen Daredschan
Schawteli, der des höchsten Lobes wert
Hat Abdull Meschi durch Gesang verehrt;
Tmokweli, der als Dichter höher steht,
Verherrlichte im Liede Dilarget
Und Taryel, den Ungemach gequält,
Hab' ich, Rust'weli, mir zum Held erwählt.

To give an idea of the Georgian, we append the four lines corresponding to the last eight lines of the above quotation:

"Amiran Darejanis dze Moses ukia Khonelsa,
Abdul Mesia Shavthelsa leksi mas ukas romelsa;
Dilargeths Sargis Thmogvelisa mar ena daush-
romelsa,
Tariel missa Rusthvetsa, mishvis tsremi-sheush-
robelsa."

It will be seen that Herr Leist's version somewhat expands the original; but he has done his work well, and must be heartily congratulated upon the accomplishment of so difficult a task. He has made the Georgian poet known to the western world.

W. R. MORFILL.

NEW NOVELS.

Her Love and His Life. By F. W. Robinson.
In 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Consequences. By Egerton Castle. In 3
vols. (Bentley.)

Jack Warleigh. By Dalrymple J. Belgrave.
In 2 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

Réa. By Pascal Germain. (Spencer
Blackett.)

That Fiddler Fellow. By Horace E.
Hutchinson. (Edward Arnold.)

A New Lady Audley. By Austin Fryers.
(Sonnenschein.)

In *Her Love and His Life* is given the best

portrait in the whole Robinsonian gallery—the character that will, at all events, be to Mr. Robinson what Jean Valjean is to Victor Hugo. Mike Garwood, *gamin* and artist *in posse*, with a thief for a father and a drunkard for a mother, can hardly be said to arrive at the dignity of sainthood. But it may be said of him that, by means of art and love and a certain dignity of character, which must in some mysterious way have mingled with his family blood, he becomes strong, self-reliant, and capable of self-sacrifice at least in the stoical sense. As is usually the case with Mr. Robinson's novels, *Her Love and His Life* contains some strong characters in addition to the hero. Three of these are exceptionally well drawn: Mike's father, the convict and thief, who almost murders his son, and yet has a sneaking pride in him, and from whom that son inherits his turn for art; his disreputable, tipsy, and almost insane mother; and his uncle, Sampson Kerts, the serpentine-worker and narrowly religious moralist. The Consterdines, father and daughter, would have deserved to be added to this group, only Rudolph is too hollow and pompous a humbug to have had for a daughter so very genuine and straightforward a girl as Patty. Sir Felix Durant, the scientist, successful in his profession but a failure in love, is also a very showy and ambitious sketch. But there is an air of unreality about him. He is a trifle too able, too magnanimous, too everything; and, for that matter, Mike Garwood is also represented as being too decidedly a genius. There are some very effective scenes in *Her Love and His Life*, especially the interview between Rudolph Consterdine and James Garwood, when the latter is in a condition bordering upon delirium tremens, and the desperate attempt of Mike to rescue his mother on a wild night at sea. Altogether, this is as remarkable and satisfactory a story as Mr. Robinson has ever published.

Consequences is notable for a very powerful plot well worked out, even although the incident on which that plot hinges, and by which George Kerr, an English gentleman, with a house in Mayfair, is transformed into a Confederate Colonel with a distinguished record, can hardly be said to be quite original. But this is the only thing that lacks originality in the story. George Kerr's sham suicide, his transformation into David Fergus, and his guardianship—disguised as Fergus—of his own son Lewis are all as decidedly fresh as they are admirably contrived. Then the paternal solicitude which is of the essence of the story is happily—in a sense also unhappily—relieved by the sub-plot, in which the chief parts are taken by that remarkable specimen of the scholar and gentleman Charles Hillyard and his mistress Miss Wren. This stormy and original young woman looks like one of Mr. Robinson's heroines borrowed for the special purposes of *Consequences*, although her talk is sometimes Readish rather than Robinsonian. Hillyard is a trifle too Mephistophelean for so cultured and well-connected a man; but it is a genuine treat to find him all but succeeding in circumventing so old and wary

a bird as Colonel Fergus. The author of *Consequences* ought, however, to have made his story end more happily; his sole excuse is that tragic, or essentially tragic, endings are fashionable. This particular termination seems, however, decidedly forced. It is unnatural that the girl whom the younger Kerr loves should exhibit a preference for his elderly father; even in that case it seems unnecessary that the wind-up should be "Shoulder to shoulder under the promise of a glorious noon, went father and son together across the moorland, on their way out into the world." This is mere rhetoric; whereas the author of *Consequences* is not, as a rule, given to rhetoric, but, on the contrary, writes clear, crisp, vigorous English. The descriptions of London life and of German student doings and duellings are piquant and realistic in the best sense.

Whether regard be had to its excellences or its weaknesses, *Jack Warleigh*, which is described as "a tale of the turf and the law," but which might also with equal reason be termed a tale of the schoolroom and the bar-parlour, looks like a novel which ought to have been published a generation if not half a century ago—and that in spite of the South African War, which is rather needlessly dragged into it near the close. The old grammar-school in the country town with its easy-going prosperity, "not of the restless kind one finds in a manufacturing town, but something that seems more solid and suggests the three per cents."; the irascible but generous and gentlemanly head-master; that head-master's pretty daughter; a wildish but essentially good lad, who is destined, of course, in the long run to marry the pretty daughter—these are in reality the stage properties of the novel of the old but not unreadable school. Jack Warleigh is, for a hero, a good deal of a weakling; and even for a time, at least, and in respect of his affairs of the heart, behaves almost in a Tittlebat Titmouseish fashion on coming into his fortune; while his relative and namesake, Cecil, is a decidedly stagey villain—stagey even in that love for the woman who becomes his wife which is his single redeeming feature. As for the scoundrelly "lawyer" Lukes, and the murderous "Colonel" Beamish, they are but the ordinary blacklegs of the turf—painted a trifle blacker than usual. Here and there the plot falters very perceptibly. But, taken all in all, *Jack Warleigh* is a good railway or seaside novel, and would have been still better with a little condensation.

It is not easy to understand why the author of *Réa* styles his book a "suggestion," although it is "suggestive" in several passages, especially in one where Mlle. Jeanne de Sabran and Mr. Boothby discuss the subject of English ladies' dinner-dress. The author who, for some reason which it is not easy to divine, dedicates his book to the memory of Emerson, would, one is tempted to think, be French in the Zola or Maupassant sense, if he durst. He makes an American newspaper-man of the name of Boothby stumble upon a young woman in

the Palace of Fontainebleau, notable at the moment for the crimson roses in her hair and the contrast these present to the ivory white of her dress—"well-fitting, soft woollen stuff; one of these deceptive Parisian seductions which look so simple and cost so much." This lady, he learns from an undesirable acquaintance of the name of Zelfer, is a Miss Haldane, who has written amatory verses and is supposed to have been desperately in love with the hero of them. Boothby manages to make the closer acquaintance of Miss Haldane, and, finally, makes love to her in an unguarded moment with Zulu violence. She is accidentally killed, and Boothby, who had originally intended only to "make copy" out of her for his American editors, very nearly dies himself. In the end, however, he is seen recovering, and with the help of a queer company of Sisters and Fathers who—at least, the Fathers—mix up slang and devotion in the most marvellous way, "labouring and sweating till He comes," seems likely to develop into a better man than he appears in the beginning of the story. *Rhea* looks like the work of a clever young American—or, perhaps, *Américaine*—who is full of the "ideas" and theories that are floating about on the other side of the Atlantic, but has not yet quite mastered them.

That Fiddler Fellow is an interesting failure. There is nothing and nobody in it that, at least from the author's point of view, is quite real and natural, except the father, who "thanked God" when his daughter showed "a healthy, lively interest" in golf, and who seems to have been a typical Scotchman in this sense, that he was capable of swimming over a grave crisis in his history on a tide of whiskey. But as for the miserable Italian fiddler-fellow and the hypnotic trick by which he gets McPherson's daughter to accomplish for him the murder of young George Craigie, they are not at all in Mr. Horace Hutchinson's way. He is no doubt quite capable of writing a good rollicking breezy story of championship golf, into which he might introduce "pulling" and "pressing," "foozling" and "bad lies," "stomie" and "niblick," and all the useful but not specially ornamental jargon of his favourite game. But his attempt here to combine the pastimes and legends of old St. Andrews with the sickly and revolting modernity of one phase of the Parisian life of to-day has not even the negative merit of being a good bit of caricature.

There is an irritating waste of power in *A New Lady Audley*, which is, to all appearances, the work of a new and a very young writer. There are not a few evidences that Austin Fryers could write a more than moderately readable story with a dash of fun in it if he (or she) chose. But what good can come of parodying—at least at this time of day, when the parody as well as the original has lost the favour of freshness—the old life of Audley with the hero, the heroine, and the amateur-detective, so very thinly disguised as Sir Thomas, Lady Sibyl, and Ridley Audley? No doubt, Austin Fryers has introduced some novel cha-

acters into the old plot; at all events, Macnamarri, who looks as if he had been imported from one of the works of the late Mr. Fergus, and to some extent even the detective Rambelow have the look of originality. The plot itself is well managed, or would be, if one were not so painfully conscious at every stage that it is merely a parody. Finally, some good fun is poked, more particularly in the early chapters, at certain artistic affectations of the time.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

SOME SCOTCH BOOKS.

Scenes and Stories of the North of Scotland. By John Sinclair. (Edinburgh: James Thin.) A more enjoyable and thoroughly Scotch book than this has not been published for many a day. Mr. Sinclair has at his command a wonderful treasure-house of racy stories of ministers and ministers' men, and of hundreds of other "worthies" and "characters." He is also one of the most enthusiastic and successful of Scotch landscape-painters in words. He confines himself to the extreme North, with which he is connected by birth and breeding; and, indeed, all that he has to say is concentrated round some half-dozen places of interest—Loch Duich and the Black Rock in Ross-shire, the island of Lewis, Assynt in Sutherland, the Caithness coast, the town of Thurso, and the Shetland Islands. Mr. Sinclair is a mine of historical and social information, as well as of anecdotes of persons; and his digressions, in which he gives free play to his ethical and other conservatism, are delightful. The illustrations, especially the coloured illustrations of the three Thurso characters—"Peelans," "Moozie," and "Boustie"—are quite as good as the letter-press, and higher praise could not be given. In a word, Mr. Sinclair's volume is the most successful Scotch book that has been published since Dean Ramsay's *Reminiscences*, and even to that book it is in some respects superior.

Yarrow: its Poets and Poetry. By R. Borland (Dalbeattie: Thomas Fraser). The object which the minister of Yarrow has had in view in preparing this work for the press has been, as he explains in his preface, to bring together the more notable and interesting ballads and poems which Yarrow has inspired, and to "give such brief biographical sketches of the various poets as may prove either interesting or instructive to the general reader." Mr. Borland has, of course, a large number of writers to quote from and write about; as there is hardly a Scotch poet or poetaster that has not raved about Yarrow. His difficulty must have lain in making a selection from the abundance—it would not be altogether correct to say the wealth—of the material at his disposal. This he has overcome in a manner which is almost unexceptionable. He has given selections from all noteworthy writers on Yarrow, from the authors of the old ballads down through the author of "The Flowers o' the Forest," Sir Walter Scott, James Hogg, William Wordsworth, and Professor Wilson, to Mr. Andrew Lang, Principal Shairp, and Mr. Alexander Anderson. Mr. Borland is not an ambitious stylist; but he writes good plain English, and is seen to great advantage in what he says, for instance, on Wordsworth and Hogg. The selections have been made with great judgment. Altogether, this is a volume of which it may be said without any exaggeration that every lover of Yarrow ought to have it on his shelves.

Sketch-Book of the North. By George Eyre-Todd. (Glasgow: William Hodge.) The greater number of these papers have already appeared

in periodicals; but the author has done wisely to collect them and publish them in the form of a volume, for they throw a good deal of fresh light upon Scotch scenery and humble life. The author is, to judge from internal evidence, a young man with a love of Scotland and a keen eye—the eye, perhaps, rather of an artist than of a man of letters; and he describes in commendably brief sketches what he has himself seen in the north. A list of some of the titles—"Among the Galloway Becks," "Loch Lomond Icebound," "An Arran Ride," "Where the Clans Fell," "A Loch-side Sunday," "In the Shadow of St. Giles'," and "A Cast of Flies," are among them—will serve to indicate the variety of the contents. Mr. Todd has not many stories to tell; but when he gives anything of the kind, as when he describes "the return of the native" in "A Weaving Village," he recalls Christopher North. Very pretty, too, as well as simple, is his account of a forest wedding. But he is seen to most advantage when giving a landscape in words. In "By a Western Firth," he shows the power, not, perhaps, of Richard Jefferies, but of the American writer Burroughs. Mr. Todd is sure to do better work than this, good though it unquestionably is. A word of special praise is due to the paper, which it is pleasant to handle, and to the type, which it is a delight to read. Both are very much above the average.

Whistle-binkie. (Glasgow: David Robertson.) Here we have a new edition of an old book so full and elaborate as to be, in itself, practically a new book. The songs contained in the original *Whistle-binkie* were published in separate series extending over a period of fifteen years, the first dating as far back as 1832. The present publisher indicates the objects of the original issue very clearly when he says:

"When the first portion of *Whistle-binkie* was issued from the press, our Scottish firesides were still greatly under the influence of the old chap-books, which, while they embodied much genuine poetic feeling, expressed in terse and graphic language, were yet permeated and marred by much that was coarse and indecent—these last two characteristics being, indeed, the chief features of many of them. It was the purpose and glory of *Whistle-binkie* to exhibit, to cherish, and to preserve all the tenderness, the refinement, and the genius of the national muse, without the coarseness and licentiousness by which it had been debased."

The original object of the publication of *Whistle-binkie* has, undoubtedly, been accomplished. As the book has grown and grown, a good deal of rather inferior verse has naturally found its way into it. But the amount of undoubtedly good, though not first-class, poetry dealing with the strong point of Scotchmen and Scotland—the domestic affections—is marvellous. Mr. Robertson has, in these two volumes of small—almost too small—type, performed a service to his countrymen which can fairly be said to be unique. Biographies of some of the authors who are represented in the book are also given. These are models of good taste.

Auld Scots Ballads. Edited by Robert Ford. (Alexander Gardner.) Mr. Ford is a painstaking and, on the whole, discriminating collector of Scotch ballads. A year ago he issued a small volume in paper covers under the title of *Rare Old Scotch Ballads*; and this he has followed up by what he terms "merely a 'reel-rall' budget," comprising a number of rare and curious "blads" of verse, together with the "pick and wale" of the more popular of the ancient ballads of Scotland. On some of the pieces which Mr. Ford here gives for the first—or almost the first—time he prides himself perhaps too much. Such is "Thrummy Cap," written by John Burnes or Burness, a cousin-german of Robert, of whom we are

told that "partly on account of an injudicious marriage, and partly on account of a love of intoxicating liquor, his career was far from being a prosperous one." It is a sufficiently simple story in verse of how a "sturdy bardoch chiel" rewarded a man who gave him hospitality by discovering certain rights to property; but the versification is occasionally such as to make it almost incredible that the author's cousin should, as is alleged, have approved of a production containing hundreds of bald lines like:

"I've some fears we've lost oor way,
Hooever at the neist hoose we'll stay
Until we see gif it grows fair,
Gin no, a'nicht we'll tarry there."

Mr. Ford's book will not be appreciated and consulted for pieces like "Thrummy Cap" so much as for curious old rhymes like "The Wife of Beith." In its way it is a sort of Scotch poetical dictionary, and probably the best book of that kind which has ever been published.

Scotia Rediviva. By J. Morrison Davidson. (William Reeves.) This is essentially a political pamphlet, having for its object the enactment of Home Rule for Scotland. We are debarred, therefore, from criticising its leading contents, or pronouncing favourably or unfavourably on its general object and character. At the same time, there are portions of the book which are, at least to the extent of nine-tenths, historical; thus Mr. Davidson gives biographies of various important personages, including Wallace, George Buchanan, and Fletcher of Saltoun. In these, he shows himself to have the gift of a flowing narrative style. He has also at his ready command nearly everything in good prose and in enthusiastic but somewhat indifferent verse that has been written about Scotland. All who are interested in the question of Home Rule for Scotland, and not a few who are interested merely in the history of the country regarded from the popular point of view, will find *Scotia Rediviva* a valuable little reference-book. Besides, Mr. Davidson is an essentially good-natured controversialist, even although he has strong opinions upon a whole host of subjects, and delights in applying the Carlylian term of "hyaena" to Scotch peers.

Sonnets and Poems. By William Garden. (Gall & Inglis.) Mr. Garden obviously belongs to the tolerably large class of minor Scotch poets—it would savour of injustice to dub them poetasters—who deal conscientiously and laboriously with every subject that arouses their susceptible, but not very ambitious, fancy. Mr. Garden is grammatical and simple, and deals with everything in Scotland, and a good deal beyond it, that will stand his treatment. His finer frenzy comes to nothing worse than:

"The time-tried Kirk o' Scotland is the nation's
glorious croon,
Foul fa' ilk selfish enemy wha'd try to pu' her
doon!
Deep-rooted in the nation's heart, she'll stand
secure, until
The latest mirk o' time shall hush the kirk-bell
o' Newmill."

He is, like most minor Scotch poets of his school, at home in domestic scenes. Tannahill, rather than Burns, is his master. He is seen at his best in such pieces as "The Twinnies" and "Oh, blessings on the Bairnies, A," which are written in Scotch; and "Sister Mary," which is written in English. He comes to grief decidedly, however, when he tries the Wordsworthian stanza, as in:

"And evermore
On sea and shore,
God's wondrous glory lies,
While wind and wave,
With deep-toned stave,
Chant solemn harmonies."

On the whole, Mr. Garden would do well to leave poetry alone—at least for a time.

College Echoes. By David Cuthbertson. (Paisley: Parlane.) This is a sufficiently lively collection of enthusiastic Edinburgh undergraduate sketches, for the publication of which, however, there is no such excuse as the possession by the author of such a humour as that of Mr. J. M. Barrie. Some of the would-be facetious stories have a juvenile look, such as that of the professor with a daughter named Aggie who, when she came to him with the intelligence that she had received an offer of marriage, responded *Tecum age*, and was taken not at his Latin, but at his English, word. There is a good deal of "liquoring up" in this little book, but there is also a good deal of lecturing. Indeed, the morality may be called the best element in it.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE first two volumes of the Correspondence of the Prince de Talleyrand are to be published in Paris to-day (Saturday). But, owing to copyright difficulties, we understand that Messrs. Griffith, Farran & Co. will not be able to issue the authorised English translation until a week or two later.

SINCE the publication of Mr. Froude's *Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle* many new letters have been printed, which throw additional light on Mrs. Carlyle's character—a character which, together with the story of her life, has always excited much interest and discussion. It has long been felt that the subject might, with advantage, be viewed impartially through a woman's judgment. As a result of this feeling, Mrs. Alexander Ireland has, after long preparatory study, written *A Life of Jane Welsh Carlyle*, which will contain several characteristic letters hitherto unpublished, including one in facsimile, and a portrait. The work will be published by Chatto & Windus, in one volume.

THE late Dean Church's personal reminiscences of the Oxford Movement will be published by Messrs. Macmillan next week, in one volume, at a net price. It contains a record of the principal phases of the movement during the twelve decisive years, 1833 to 1845, with character-sketches of Newman, Keble, Hurrell Froude, W. G. Ward, &c.

MESSRS. GILBERT AND RIVINGTON will shortly publish a book entitled *Synopsis*, being a Synoptical Collection of the Daily Prayers, the Liturgy, and Principal Offices of the Greek Orthodox Church of the East, translated with assistance from the original, and edited by Katharine Lady Lechmere. The work will have an introduction by Mr. J. Gennadius, the Hellenic minister at the Court of St. James's; and the collection will present an English version, in many respects new, of the most usual prayers and offices of the Greek Church, some of which will appear for the first time in the English tongue.

MR. C. WISE is engaged on a History of Rockingham Castle and the Watsons, which will be issued by subscription shortly through Mr. Elliot Stock.

MESSRS. PERCIVAL & Co. will publish next week a novel, in three volumes, entitled *The Dower of Earth*, by Ethel Glazebrook, wife of the head master of Clifton College. The same firm will also issue shortly a new novel, in one volume, by Mrs. Macquoid, entitled *Drifting Apart*.

A Ride to India is the title of a new book which Messrs. Chapman and Hall will publish in a few days, by Mr. H. de Woldt, author of *From Peking to Calcutta*. It will be illustrated

from sketches made by the author, and will also contain a map showing the route taken.

The same publishers announce the second instalment of the account of Dr. W. Junker's travels in Africa. The first volume, which was published last year, contained the record of his travels during the years 1875-1878. The forthcoming one covers the years 1879 to 1883. It will be illustrated with numerous full-page plates and smaller illustrations in the text. It will, like its predecessor, be translated by Prof. A. H. Keane.

MESSRS. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS will issue immediately the third volume in their "Heroes of the Nations" series: *Pericles and the Golden Age of Athens*, by Mr. Evelyn Abbott.

A NEW novel by Mrs. Needell, entitled *Unequally Yoked*, will be published next week by Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, in one volume. The same publishers also announce *Mrs. Romaine's Household*, by Evelyn Everett-Green; and *My Brother Basil*, by Mrs. E. Neal.

IN connexion with the Wesleyan centenary, Messrs. James Nisbet & Co. will publish immediately a Life of John Wesley, by the Rev. James Ellis.

MR. HODGES has ready for publication *Order in the Physical World and its First Cause*, from the French, by T. J. Slevin; and Mr. Prichard's translation of *Piconio ou St. Paul's Epistles*, Vol. III., completing the work.

THE first two editions of Lucas Malet's *The Waves of Sin*, which were themselves equal to five ordinary editions of a library novel, being now completely exhausted, the book is for the moment out of print. Messrs. Sonnenschein have, however, a third edition in active preparation, which will be ready in the course of a few days.

AN interview with Mr. Justin McCarthy, accompanied by a specially-drawn illustration of his study at Cheyne-gardens, Chelsea, will appear in No. 388 of *Cassell's Saturday Journal*, to be published on March 4.

THE March number of the *Bookworm* will contain articles on the "Pupilla Oculi," by the Rev. F. E. Warren; "How Eastern Books Begin and End," by Mr. W. A. Clouston; and "A Volume of Apothecaries' Lore," by Mr. W. Roberts.

THE following have been specially elected members of the Athenaeum Club by the committee: Mr. George du Maurier, Dr. William Ogle, and Mr. Hamo Thornycroft.

IN consequence of the illness of the lecturer originally arranged for by the Sunday Lecture Society, Miss Amelia B. Edwards has kindly undertaken to deliver her lecture on "The Literature and Religion of the Ancient Egyptians" at St. George's Hall on Sunday next, March 1, at 4 p.m.

DURING the whole of next week, Messrs. Sotheby will be engaged in selling a very interesting collection of books, &c., brought together from several quarters. Part of it, by an unpardonable blunder, is described on the cover and again on the title-page of the Catalogue as "the chief portion of the library of the late J. Nichol, emeritus professor of English literature at Glasgow." On a reference to p. 7 it will be seen that this part includes the library of Mr. John Nichol's father, J. P. Nichol, late professor of astronomy at the same university. The most interesting lot here is the original MS. draft of J. S. Mill's *System of Logic*, which the author presented to Prof. J. P. Nichol. Among the rest we have only space to mention a number of proof-sheets of Tennyson's poems, with autograph corrections; a series of eighty-three drawings by Thackeray, including seven in water-colour, which have never been out of the possession of the owner; a set of Byroniana, in

263 volumes; a beautiful copy of the first edition of Walton and Cotton's *Complete Angler*; and a large number of volumes made valuable by autograph letters and MS. additions.

M. GEORGES PILOTTE has been good enough to send us a copy of his French translation of Marat's medical treatise, which he entitles "De la Presbytie Accidentelle." As conjectured in the ACADEMY of last week, it turns out to be identical with *An Enquiry into the Nature, Cause, and Cure of a Singular Disease of the Eyes, &c.* (n. d.; but the preface is dated "Church Street, Soho, 1st January, 1776). M. Pilotte is disposed to think, from certain phrases in the preface, that the work was originally written in French; but we are not convinced by his arguments. For the rest, the reprint is a magnificent example of typography and paper.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN have done well in issuing *The Statesman's Year-Book* for this year several weeks earlier than usual. When a Manual of this kind has proved itself to be indispensable, the sooner it appears the better, even at the expense of excluding some of the latest statistics. We notice, however, that the editor has been able to give the general results of the American census. Apart from minor changes, the feature of this issue is the attention that it has been necessary to pay to Africa. Zanzibar is added to the British empire; and a table, specially compiled by Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, exhibits the partition of Africa according to inhabitants and square miles. Many will be surprised to learn that France has secured a considerably larger area than England, but the latter has nearly twice as large a population. Though we recognise that Mr. J. Scott Keltie will have a heavy task next year to incorporate the census not only of the United Kingdom, but also of India and the colonies, we must implore him to subject the section dealing with finance to a thorough revision. No doubt the varying sets of figures issued by the Treasury are very perplexing; but the difficulties have been solved by the compiler of the corresponding article in *Hazell's Annual*, from which we have learnt the source of some of the misleading entries. Also, Mr. Goschen's scheme of local finance should not have been altogether omitted. The chapter on India, we notice, has been vastly improved under the new editorship.

Correction: In the review of G. A. Smith's *Isaiah*, in the ACADEMY for Feb. 21 (p. 183 col. 2, line 12), for "a work of Isaiah's" read "a work of Josiah's age."

UNIVERSITY JOTTINGS.

MR. F. Y. EDGEWORTH, of Balliol College, has been elected to the Drummond chair of political economy at Oxford, vacant by the death last October of J. E. Thorold Rogers. Mr. Edgeworth, who is the secretary of the newly-founded British Economic Association, had previously succeeded Prof. Rogers on his resignation of the Tooke chair of political economy at King's College, London; and he has long been lecturer in logic at the same institution.

We regret to hear that Mr. F. T. Palgrave, professor of poetry at Oxford, has been prevented from lecturing this term by ill-health.

The proposal to confer the honorary degree of M.A. on Mr. Henry Bradley will come before Convocation at Oxford on Tuesday next.

THE Hon. and Rev. A. T. Lyttelton has been appointed Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge for the present year, in succession to the Rev. Llewelyn Davies.

THE first of the Rev. C. Gore's Bampton

Lectures will be given from the university pulpit at St. Mary's on Sunday next, March 1.

CANON CHEYNE, the Oriel professor of the interpretation of Holy Scripture at Oxford, proposes to deliver two public lectures on "Possible Zoroastrian Influence on the Religion of Israel."

FOR the meeting of the Cambridge Philological Society, held on Thursday of this week, contributions were promised from Prof. Mayor and Dr. Sandys upon "Aristotle on the Constitution of Athens"; and notes on the subject-matter of the treatise, or elucidations of the text, were invited from other members.

MR. ALBERT DICEY, Vinerian professor of English law at Oxford, announces a course of public lectures on "The Comparative Study of the Constitution."

THE teachers' training syndicate at Cambridge recommend that an application be made to the Committee of Council on Education, to allow the establishment of a day training college for men, confined to matriculated students of the university.

FROM the annual report of Manchester New College, now domiciled at 90, High-street, Oxford, we learn that the proposed new buildings in Mansfield-road are estimated to cost altogether about £50,000, towards which £34,439 has already been paid or promised. We observe that the regular income of the college is derived from land to the extent of nearly one-third. A benefaction is announced of £3000 from Mrs. W. Hollins, the interest of which is to be applied towards objects calculated to increase or improve the social or academical advantages of the students, or to promote their physical welfare.

IT is perhaps worthy of note that the Craven and Waddington scholarships at Cambridge have just been awarded to men bearing the following names:—R. J. Grote Mayor and Th. Llewelyn Davies.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will publish immediately an edition of the *Histories of Tacitus*, by the Rev. W. A. Spooner, fellow and tutor of New College, Oxford. The Introduction consists of seven essays, dealing with such questions as the MSS. and earlier editions of the work, the materials used by the author, and the condition of the provinces at the time. An analysis is prefixed to each book, and there is also a particularly full index.

MESSRS. METHUEN have in the press *Oxford and Oxford Life*, a sort of modern version of *Pass and Class*, well known to a former generation. It is edited by Mr. J. Wells, fellow and tutor of Wadham.

PROF. KARL PEARSON, the newly-appointed professor of geometry at Gresham College, will give an introductory course of four lectures on "The Scope and Concepts of Modern Science" on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of next week. The lectures are free to the public, and commence at 6 p.m.

A CORRESPONDENT calls attention to the absurd explanation given of "Silent Sister" in the new edition of *Webster* (p. 1711):—

"A name given to Trinity College, Dublin, because, unlike Oxford and Cambridge, it has no representative in Parliament."

As a matter of fact, Trinity College, as being by itself a university, has been represented in Parliament since the reign of James I., and is, indeed, the only college with such a franchise. The name "Silent Sister" is, of course, a relic of the time when Trinity College dons could be not unjustly accused of publishing nothing.

ORIGINAL VERSE.

IN QUIETNESS SHALL BE YOUR STRENGTH.

Cleanse, cleanse your soul from sin and soil,
And poetry will in it grow;
Quell in it greed and hate's turmoil,
And music from its depths will flow.

Still, still in tranquil mood advance,
From ever-changeable scene to scene;
Atoms and molecules may dance,
But man should hold a constant mien.

Mad, mad, my masters, is the age,
It plunges down, like Phaeton's team:
Consumed by fear and lust and rage,
We have forgotten how to dream.

Less, less of golden store be mine,
So that I may have quiet hours
In which to train my cottage vine
And pick the priceless wayside flowers.

J. C. B.

MR. BALFOUR AT TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

THE following is the text of the Latin speech delivered by the Public Orator (Prof. Palmer) at Trinity College, Dublin, on the occasion of conferring the honorary degree of LL.D. upon Mr. A. J. Balfour:

"Honoratissime Vice-Cancellarie, Domine Praeposite, Totaque Universitas:
"Quanto studio auctoritatem comprobaveritis Senatus Academici, cui placuit impigerrimum fortissimumque virum Arthurem Iacobum Balfour, quantum in nobis est, honore adficere, testis hic virorum illustrium seminarumque primarium concursus, quantum nunquam antea fieri meminimus cum Reginae filius comitis nostris interesset.

"Quattuor fere anni sunt ex quo difficillimam rei publicae partem hic suscepit. Quae provincia infausta multis, huic gloriae principium fuit. Ubi alii famam perdidierant, hic invenit. Etsi nobis nondum licet exclamare

'Iam redit et Virgo redeunt Saturnia regna'
attamen satis superque causae est cur huic gratias vel maximas agamus. Nam hoc quadriennio faciem Hiberniae paene aliam reddidit. Vindex legum libertatisque extitit, fidem publicam revocavit, bonis animos auxit, concordiae fundamenta jecit. Omnibus ordinibus aequè studuit. Vias per regiones remotas muniendas curavit, quibus egenis operariis mercedem, agri cultoribus itinera ad mercatus opportunos paravit. Nuper autem misellis hominibus calamitate frugum percussis subvenit, famelicis pavit, algentes vestivit. Quibus meritis animos popularium mirum in modum conciliavit, itque qui modo probra in eum temere atque inconsulto jecerant, laudes ejus libenter audiunt: restat, credo, ut Patrem Patriae ipsi salutent.

"Sed de his hactenus quae ad publicum potius quam privatam laudem pertinent. Illud, V.V.D.D. vobis non minus hunc commendabit, quod summae sapientiae regiones tetigit, quique in republica gerenda nunquam haesitaret, dubitationi locum in philosophia asseruit. Quid quod musicam, artium principem, ut pauci excoluit? Seria haec: sed otium quoque ut recte disponent, multis exemplo fuit. Nam ut Maecenas post anxias super orbe atque urbe curas trigone se recreare solebat, ita hic, non circo, non alea, sed pila Scotica, ludo, si quid video, viro gravi strenuoque conveniente, reficitur.

"Quem ad quae maiora destinant fata nescimus. Quodsi vota facere licet, optandum est ab dis immortalibus, Academicis, ut quicumque erit ille cui volvenda dies deferret regnum huius pulcherrimi Imperii a majoribus nostris multo sanguine ac labore parti, talis semper sit, qualem hic in Hibernia se praestitit, in consilio sagax ac benignus, in agendo firmus atque intrepidus. Tali duco atque auspice de patria nostra nunquam desperandum erit."

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BARDOUX, A. Madame de Custine, d'après des documents inédits. Paris: Colmann Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.
- BEITRÄGE zur Kunstgeschichte. Neue Folge. XII. Hans Süss v. Kulmbach u. seine Werke. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Schule Dürers v. K. Koclit. Leipzig: Seemann. 3 M.
- BELTRAMI, L. Il codice di Leonardo da Vinci nella Biblioteca del Principe Trivulzio in Milano, trascritto ed annotato. 35 fr. La Certosa di Pavia. 30 fr. Milan: Hoepli.
- RICHARD, H. Marines étrangères. Paris: Berger-Levrault. 10 fr.
- FRIEDRICH, J. Der Glaube Goethes u. Schillers. Halle-a-S.: Kachmetz. 2 M.
- HOUSAYE, A. Les Confessions: souvenirs d'un demi-siècle. Paris: Dentu. 30 fr.
- MILLET, E. Souvenirs des Balkans, de Salonique à Belgrade et du Danube à l'Adriatique. Paris: Hachette. 3 fr. 50 c.
- ROGER-MILLES, L. Corot. Paris: Lib. de l'Art. 3 fr. 50 c.
- SCHINDL, C. Geschichte der Photographie. Wien: Hartleben. 8 M.
- TEXIER, C. Au pays des géants: Haïti. Paris: Colmann Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.

HISTORY, LAW, ETC.

- BRUDANT, Ch. Le droit individuel et l'état. Paris: Rousseau. 6 fr.
- CHUQUET, A. Les guerres de la Révolution. 2e Série. II. La trahison de Dumouriez. Paris: Cerf. 3 fr. 50 c.
- DOMIER, H. Histoire de la participation de la France à l'établissement des États-Unis d'Amérique. T. 4. Paris: Picard. 30 fr.
- FRANKLIN, A. La vie privée d'autrefois (du XIIe au XVIIIe siècle), d'après des documents inédits. Variétés gastronomiques; les Médicaments. Paris: Plon. 7 fr.
- FRÖHLICH, F. Das Kriegswesen Casars. III. Th. 2. Gebrauch u. Führung der Kriegsmittel. Zürich: Schulthess. 1 M. 20 Pf.
- KUNTZE, J. E. Die deutschen Stadtgründungen od. Römerstädte u. deutsche Städte im Mittelalter. Leipzig: Breitkopf. 1 M. 50 Pf.
- PRAT, P. Lettres du Chevalier de Boufflers à la comtesse de Sabran. Paris: Plon. 3 fr. 50 c.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- ERGENISSE, zoologische, c. Reise in Niederländisch Ost-Indien. Hrg. v. M. Weber. 2. Hft. Leiden: Brill. 20 M.
- INAMA-STERNEGG, K. Th. v. Deutsche Wirtschaftsgeschichte. 2. Bd. Das 10. bis 12. Jahrh. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 13 M.
- RAUSCHER, J. O. Ritter v. Darstellung der Philosophie. Hrg. v. C. Wolfgruber. 1. Bd. Theoretische Philosophie. Salzburg: Kitz. 3 M. 50 Pf.

PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- ABEL, C. Offener Brief an Prof. Dr. Gustav Meyer in Sachen der ägyptisch-indogermanischen Sprachverwandtschaft. Leipzig: Friedrich. 1 M. 30 Pf.
- KORTING, G. Lateinisch-romanisches Wörterbuch. 7. Lfg. Paderborn: Schöningh. 2 M.
- MICHAEL, H. J. Or ha-Chajim. Frankfurt-a.-M.: Kauffmann. 6 M.
- TECHNER, F. Beiträge zur Geschichte der französischen u. englischen Phonetik u. Phonographie. 1. Thl. Urm: Kerler. 6 M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"ARISTOTLE ON THE CONSTITUTION OF ATHENS."

Trinity College, Dublin: Feb. 23, 1891.

P. 6, l. 1. *ἡσαν δ' οὐκ ἅμα πάντες οἱ ἀρχαὶ ἀρχόντες*. This could not represent the fact that the archons had different offices or courts. Now, Mr. Kenyon's *ἡσαν* was probably a *vox propria* for the archons' office or court. Cp. *ἡδὲ δὲ ἐσπέρας οὐσας καὶ οὐκ οὐσας* ἐρχεται Μειδίας οὐτοὶ πρὸς τὸ τῶν ἀρχόντων εἰκῆμα [office] καὶ καταλαμβάνει τοὺς ἀρχόντας ἐξιδόντας (Dem. *Meid.* 542). *Domus* is used in the same sense in Juv. xiii. 160.

P. 11, l. 5.—*τοῦτον δὲ δεῖν εἶναι* τοὺς πρυτάνεις καὶ τοὺς στρατηγούς καὶ τοὺς ἱπάρχους τοῦ γένους μέχρι εὐθύνων. . . . *ταὸ δ' ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ τέλους δεχομένους οὐκ οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ οἱ ἱπάρχου*. Here, as in many other places of this and the other works of Aristotle, words have got into the wrong place. I would read *τοῦτον δὲ δεῖν κρατεῖν τοὺς δεχομένους* (τοὺς στρατηγούς καὶ τοὺς ἱπάρχους) τοῦ γένους *ἐθύνων* εὐθύνων *ταὸ δ' ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ τέλους πρυτάνεις οὐκ οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ οἱ ἱπάρχου*. Compare p. 140, l. 11—*κρατεῖν μέχρι ἀρχῆς τέλους*. The writer uses *γενῶν* p. 144, l. 2.

P. 14, l. 5.—The words misrepresented by the unmeaning *καὶ γὰρ ἐπὶ ἡλάντων* seem to be part of Solon's poem, and to describe the distracted state of Athens, perhaps *καὶ γὰρ ἐπ' ἡλάντων*. The subject of the subsequent verbs is *Σόλων*, and the words p. 15, l. 10—*τὴν τε φιλαργυρίαν τὴν θ' ὑπερ-*

φάραν—should be displayed as a pentameter verse.

P. 16, l. 6, for *μετὰ δὲ* οὐ πολὺ, read *ἕτερον δὲ* (or *μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα*) οὐ πολὺ, "not long afterwards."

P. 16, l. 17.—*μετεκρούσατο* may be right. The idea of a balance underlies the word, as in *παρὰ κρούσας*; and "he shifted the balance of affairs" would be a not unnatural way of saying "he changed the face of politics."

P. 20, l. 3.—It is impossible that an inscription should consist of two pentameters. Read

ἵππον διφίλου Ἀνθεμίων ἐνέθηκε θεοῖς;

and, in the next lines, read *ἐπιμαρτυρῶν* for *ἐκμαρτυρῶν*, and for *σημαίνουσιν* either *σημαίνουσιν* or *σημανοῦσαν*.

P. 25, l. 1, for *τὴν πρόφασιν* *ν τοῦ κολάζεσθαι*, read *τὴν πρόφασιν τοῦ ἐκτινέσθαι*.

P. 25, l. 6.—*τὸ αὐτόματον* has no construction. Read *[ἀγαπᾷ]τας τὸ αὐτόματον*, "content to let things take their course"; or *περιμένοντας*. Cp. *Plut. Sol.* 20.

P. 27, l. 1. *ἢ, for τ[ο]ὺς καὶ ἐξήκοντα*, read, perhaps, *ὡς κατὰ ἐξ*. The abbreviated symbols for *καὶ* and *κατὰ* are very alike.

P. 30, l. 6—

οὐδὲ μοι τυραννίδος
ἀνδάνει βία τι [ῥέ]ειν οὐδὲ πει[ρά]ς χροῖδος
πατρίδος θεοκοῖσιν ἐσθλοῦς ἰσομοῖριαν ἔχειν.

For *θακοῖσιν*, read *κακῇ* *ν*, the meaning being "nor does it please me that the good should have merely an equal share with the bad of the rich soil of our country." Cp. *Soph. Oed. Tyr.* 810—*οὐ μὴν ἴσῃν γε*, "not merely an even penalty." What he desired was that the good should have far more than the bad.

P. 30, l. *penult.*—The meaning given to *ἀξονήλατον* in the note is impossible. Can there be an allusion to the *revolving axes* on which the Laws of Solon were engraved? If so, *ἀξονήλατων* (from *ἀξονήλατος*) would be a poetical synonym for *τομοθετῶν*, and would be taken with *ἐκαστῶν*; or perhaps we should read *οὐκ ἐξήλατον*—"treated like a stranger and banished." See l. 8 of this fragment.

P. 32, l. 2, probably we should read

αἰθῖς δ' ἂν τοῖς δ' ἂν ἑτέροις φρασάτο.

P. 44, l. 20.—*μέγιστον δὲ πάντων ἦν [των ἀρεσκο]μῆνων*. This is, of course, impossible. Perhaps *τῶν προσαγομένων* or *προσαγομμένων*, as *προσάγεσθαι* exactly means *sibi conciliare*.

After *[τῶν προσαγομμένων]*, I suppose *τὸν δῆμον* to have fallen out of the archetype before *τὸ δηλοτικόν*.

P. 45, l. 10, for *ἐφ[υ]εν*, read *ἐφευγεν*.

P. 80, l. 6, surely *ἐδρόμενος* is the tense demanded, not *ἐδρόσκοντος*.

P. 88, l. 3.—*ὅταν τοῖς ἀποτοῖς γίγνηται μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων βουλευμένων*. Probably we should read *τοῖς ἀποτοῖς*, "the same senators, the old members." We find (p. 156) that the office of senator was the only civil office which could be held twice.

P. 91, l. 4.—*τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ νικῶντας*. Read *τὴν ναυμαχίαν*.

P. 97, l. 1, read *κατὰ τὸνδε τρόπον*.

P. 120, l. 9, we should probably read *τὸν [πριά]μενον καὶ διδόναν ἂν* πρῆνται; and, in l. 21, *ἐν γρομματαίσι λελεγκωμένοις*.

P. 121, l. 12.—The supplement seems to be *καὶ [παραδίδω]σαν*.

P. 122, l. 18, 19, the correction of *τρέφειν* to *τρέχειν* is suggested by *Eth.* ii. 6.2—*ὁμοίως ἢ τοῦ ἵππου ἀρετὴ ἵππον τε σπουδαῖον ποιεῖ καὶ ἀγαθὸν δρεμεῖν καὶ ἐνεγκεῖν τὸν ἐπιβάτην καὶ μέναι τοὺς πολέμους*.

R. T. TYRRELL.

[A SECOND edition is now in our hands of the newly discovered fragment of "Aristotle's" *Constitution of Athens*. It is, so far as we can discover, very little altered from the first edition, though a few small amendments have been silently made. The passage in c. 50, which formerly ran *ἀρχεῖν μετὰ τῶν εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἔκρουσαν ἐχούμεναι*, now runs *ἀρχεῖν μετὰ τῶν κ.τ.λ.*; but it is to be supposed that this is not its final form. Furthermore, there is a list of nine *Corrigenda*, not introduced into the text, but given on a fly-leaf—a list which few persons will consider adequate. We subjoin these

corrections for the benefit of purchasers of the first edition. (1) P. 23, l. 7, for *ἐλογίσαστο* read *ἐποίησαστο*. (2) P. 30, l. 8, for *θακοῖσιν* read *κ.κ.τ.λ.* (This renders Mr. Kenyon's note on the passage superfluous.) (3-4) P. 32, l. 15, for *ἂν τορδῆας* read *ἀντορδῆας*, and for *ἐξελίεν* read *ἐξείλεν*. (5) P. 43, l. 3, after *ἰδὼν* insert *εἶναι*. (It was suggested in the ACADEMY for February 14 that some verb is missing after *ἰδὼν*; and we could wish now to be told whether the *εἶναι* has been invented for the occasion, or whether it is really based on anything in the papyrus.) (6) P. 44, l. 21, for *Ἀρείου*, read *Ἀρείων*. (7) P. 92, l. 4, for *χωρησάμενοι*, read *χρησάμενοι*. (8) P. 103, l. 14, for *καρδία*, read *καὶ ἰδία*. (9) P. 124, l. 7, for *συνοικεῖ*, read *συνδιαιοῖ*. Here, again, one wishes to know whether this is an emendation, or whether the space for two extra letters has now been found in the MS. On the whole, it seems to us a matter of regret that the second edition should be so small an improvement. If held back for a little time longer, it might have gained much more largely by criticism on the first edition.—ED. ACADEMY.]

THE ETYMOLOGY OF "FIANN" AND "FÉNE."

London: Feb. 16, 1891.

Although I cannot claim to be one of the "Celtic experts" whom Mr. Nutt invites to criticise Prof. Zimmer's theory as to the origin of the Ossianic Saga, I venture to present briefly some of the difficulties in accepting that theory, which occur at once to the comparative philologist.

To quote Mr. Nutt's letter in the ACADEMY of February 14: "It is hardly too much to say that the hypothesis turns upon the word *fiann*. But," as he cautiously adds, "is the suggested derivation a likely one?" Prof. Zimmer regards *fiann* as a loan-word from the Old-Norse *fjándi*, pl. *fjándr*. Now, first, the vocalism of the words is different, the *ia* in the monosyllabic *fiann*, gen. *fénne*, representing a primeval diphthong *ei*, while the *ja* in *fjándi* represents the *iya* in the dissyllabic *fij-and-s*. Secondly, the genders are different, *fiann* being feminine, *fjándi* masculine. Thirdly, the declensions are different, *fiann* being a stem in *a*, *fjándi* a stem in *i*. Fourthly, the meanings are different: *fiann* is a collective, meaning a body of warriors or hunters, while *fjándi* means (a single) enemy. In short, two words beginning with the same letter can hardly be less alike. Moreover, if *fiann* were a loan-word, we should expect, from the analogy of the modern *péatur* = O.N. *piátr* "pewter," something like **féann*, or **féinn*, gen. **féinn* or **féinna*, with the meaning of "foe."

The etymology of *fiann* (whence *fiannas*, *fénnid*) seems clear. As *siann* "chain" comes from the root *si* "to bind," so *fiann* is derived (by the *nā*-suffix, as the msc. *fian* "a hero," by the *no*-suffix) from the root *vei* or *vi* "to drive, to hunt." This root is inferred from the Lith. *veju*, *vijau*, *vyti* "to hunt," the Church-Slavonic *voj* "warrior," the Old-Norse *veidr* "hunting," and possibly the Lat. *vē-na-rī*. See Fick's *Wörterbuch* iv. 302, where these and other cognates are collected. From the same root comes the Old-Irish *féne* "Irishman," an Old-Celtic *veinio-s*, the gen. pl. of which occurs in the so-called Fiacca's Hymn. This poem is certainly not later than the beginning of the ninth century, and there is no reason for regarding it as interpolated. From *féne* is derived *fénnechas*, the name for the Old-Irish law. A British cognate may be *Gwynedd*

* The oldest instance of this word (gen. *fénne*?) is in the Book of Armagh, l. 1a. 2, "Ingulauit me fian maice Maice con." There was a similar fem. *a* theme, *fian* (dat. *fén*) synonymous with *fiann*, and also descending from a primeval *veina*. A suffixal *n* is constantly doubled in Irish after a long vowel. The *Féna* of the Book of Armagh, l. 1a. 1, seems to be another collective in *-aio*.

"North-Wales," which Prof. Rhys equates with Irish *fine* "family," but which may just as well be = *Fine*, as Welsh *gwyl* is = Irish *féil*, *gwylledd* = *féile*, *gwylid* = *féid*, and probably *gwylch* = *Fiac*. So the Welsh loanword *gwysig-en* is = Lat. *vésica*.

The other etymologies proposed by Prof. Zimmer and mentioned by Mr. Nutt may be dismissed with few words.

The Irish *Lothlind** (or *Laithlind*†) and *Lochland* cannot be borrowed from the name of the Danish island *Laland*, first, because this theory leaves the *th* and *ch* unaccounted for; and, secondly, because *Lothlind*, or *Laithlind*, and *Lochland* mean Norway, not Denmark. The etymology of these Irish words is obscure. All that can reasonably be stated is that *Lothlind* seems cognate with the Welsh *Lledlyn*, which Pughe says means the Baltic; and that *Lochland* is certainly cognate with, or borrowed from, the Welsh *Llychlyn* "Norway." Popular etymology has doubtless affected all these Celtic names.

The name *Rus mac Trichim*, L. U. 118b. 1 (rectius *Ross mac Trichim*!) cannot be borrowed from Prof. Zimmer's imaginary "*Rus Tryggvason*": first, because an Irish *ch* never represents a Norse *g*; and, secondly, because the name *Trichim* existed in Ireland long before the Norsemen settled in that country. This is proved by the occurrence of the gen. sg. *Trichim* in fo. 18b. 2 of the Book of Armagh, a MS. written A.D. 807.

The Irish divinatory practice which Prof. Zimmer calls *teinn laegda*, citing the corrupt copy of Cormac's glossary in the *Lebar Brece*, cannot possibly take its name from the alleged Old-Norse nom. pl. *teinar laegðir*, acc. pl. *teina laegða*, first, because the *ei* of *teinar*, *teina* is a diphthong, which would have been represented in Irish by *ái*, *ae*, or *i*;§ whereas the *ei* of *teinn* is merely an *e* unlauded by the *e* of the suffix *-men*; secondly, because the Irish hard *m* cannot represent a Norse *ar* or *a*; and, thirdly, because there is no evidence that the Irish practice in question had anything to do with twigs (*teinar*). It consisted, so far we know, in reciting a kind of metrical charm or spell. A fourth objection, namely, that the expression *teinar laegðir* is a mere invention of Prof. Zimmer's, I leave to be dealt with by the Germanists. I have good authority for stating that it is not to be found in the Old-Norse literature. *Teinn* (or *teinn*) is a genuine Irish word. It is glossed by *taiteamh* "light, radiance," in O'Donovan's Supplement; and it is doubtless derived from the Old-Irish *ten* "fire." As to *laegda*, it is (so far as I know) only a solitary scribe's corrupt spelling of *laeda* or *laído*, the gen. sg. of *laíd* "song," an aspirated *g* being inserted as in *decalai-g-ter*, Harl. 5280, fo. 66a, *lu-g-na* borrowed from Latin *luna*, Egerton 90, fo. 17a. 1, &c. Compare a *teinn-laída*, *an teinn laoda*, *tri teinn laido*, *tria teinn laido*, Cormac's Glossary. Laud 610 and H. 2. 16, s.vv. *Imbas forsnai* and *Mugéme*, *tre themm-laído*, *tria teinn laoda*, *ibid.* s.v. ore treith. So *teinn laída*, Laud 610, fo. 91a. 1 = *teim* (corrected in the margin to *teim*) *leoda*, Book of Ballymote, 295b. 17: *teim-laída*, Rawl. B. 512, fo. 114 b. 1.

WHITLEY STOKES.

* The dat. sg., written *loth lind*, occurs in the St. Gall Priscian, 112, in the upper margin.

† Gen. sg. *Laithlinne*, A.U. 847, *Laithlinde*, A.U. 852.

‡ The omission of the mark of aspiration over the *e* of *Trichim* in L. U. 118b. 1 is a mere scribal error, such as occurs hundreds of times in that MS. Compare *eo Dichoin mac Trichim*, *do Rus mac Trichim*, Trip. Life, p. 38; *brathair do Thrichim*, *ibid.* 218.

§ Compare the Irish *stáig* "steak," now written *staoig*, from Old-Norse *steik*, and the Irish *i. i. inis* "island," from Old-Norse *ey*.

PROF. EARLE'S "FLEXIONAL INFINITIVE."

Oxford: Feb. 16, 1891.

Prof. Earle, in a most interesting book which he has lately published, called *English Prose*, attempts in his second chapter, which treats of the Import of Grammar, to give an account of what he calls "the flexional infinitive." In this section an explanation is offered of the nature of some of our words ending in *-ing*—an explanation which I believe to be thoroughly unsound. The professor says that, besides participles and verbal nouns, there are words in *-ing* which are neither the one nor the other, but are either verbs in the infinitive mood or gerunds. In support of this doctrine, Mr. Earle cites an Englishing of the French *raison d'être* by Matthew Arnold, who speaks of "the main title on which Puritan churches rest their right of existing." Here, he says, we have a case of a flexional infinitive, for the word in *-ing* represents the infinitive of the original French, which could very well have been translated by an infinitive in English. Matthew Arnold might have rendered *raison d'être* by "right to exist." And the professor of Anglo-Saxon goes on to make this astounding statement that "in this case the *-ing* as truly represents the old infinitival termination *-an*, as 'Abingdon' represents an earlier form of *Abbandūn*!" With regard to the illustration from Abingdon, it may at once be said that we have not here a normal development of sounds: *ing* from Old English *an*, but an instance of the force of analogy. The rare element *an* has been assimilated to the far commoner *ing*, occurring in the numerous names of places ending in *-ingdon* *-ington*, such as Huntingdon, Kennington.

There is a German proverb, "*Lieben und Singen lässt sich nicht zwingen*," which may be Englished "*Loving and Singing are not to be forced*." There is a Spanish proverb "*Amar y saber no puede ser*," which may be Englished "*To love and be wise is impossible*." Now can Mr. Earle really be serious in asserting that the word "loving," which renders the German infinitive *Lieben* in the former proverb, and is the equivalent of the infinitive "to love" in the second proverb, may therefore be held to be the true phonetic representative of the old Anglo-Saxon infinitive form *lufian*? We cannot think that the professor has given the matter due consideration; for he must be aware of the fact that the true phonetic representative of Anglo-Saxon *lufian* is at the present day *love*, through the Middle English stages, *luven*, *luven*, *loven*, *loven*. It is utterly impossible that Old English *lufian* could have had "loving" as its true formal representative in modern English. The fact is that the professor has in this matter confused two things which ought to have been kept quite distinct—the form and the function of a word. In form, our "loving," in whatever syntactical way it may be used, is not the equivalent of *lufian*, in spite of the case of Abingdon. In function, the verbal noun "loving" and the infinitive "to love" may be absolutely identical. The infinitives in the line, "*To err is human, to forgive divine*," are precisely equivalent in function to the verbal nouns in the proverb, "*Loving and singing are not to be forced*." But this is a very different thing from saying that the modern sound *-ing* represents the old sound *-an* of the Anglo-Saxon infinitive. Of course, our *-ing* is the true representative of the Anglo-Saxon *-ung*; it has no other phonetic source. It is from this old suffix *-ung* that we really have the modern form of our active participles in *-ing*, as any one may easily infer who will read the passages cited by Dr. Murray in the New English Dictionary (s.v. *a* (1), p. 3, col. 2, sect. 13).

A. L. MAYHEW.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

- SUNDAY, March 1, 4 p.m. South Place Institute: "Edward Irving and the Rise of the Catholic Apostolic Church," by Mr. J. E. Carlyle.
4 p.m. Sunday Lecture Society: "The Literature and Religion of the Ancient Egyptians," by Miss Amelia B. Edwards.
7.30 p.m. Ethical: "Our Duty to our Neighbour," by Mrs. Bryant.
MONDAY, March 2, 5 p.m. Royal Institution: General Monthly Meeting.
5 p.m. London Institution: "The Telescope," by Sir Howard Grubb.
8 p.m. Society of Arts: Cantor Lecture, "The Electric Transmission of Power," IV., by Mr. Gisbert Kapp.
8 p.m. Victoria Institute: "Deontology," by Mr. H. J. Clarke.
8 p.m. Aristotelian: Symposium, "Has Optimism or Pessimism the Deeper Roots in Human Nature?" by Messrs. F. C. Conybeare, E. W. Cook, and the Rev. P. G. Waggett.
8 p.m. Richmond Athenaeum: "Hypnotism and the Unconscious Self," by Mr. Frank Podmore.
TUESDAY, March 3, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "The Spinal Cord and Ganglia," VIII., by Prof. Victor Horsley.
8 p.m. Biblical Archaeology: "The Palasha Jews in their Ethical Relation to the other Abyssinians," by the Rev. A. Löwy.
8 p.m. Civil Engineers: "The Subterranean Water in the Chalk Formation of the Upper Thames, and its relation to the Supply of London," by Mr. J. T. Harrison.
8.30 p.m. Zoological: "A Collection of small Mammalia made by Mr. F. J. Jackson, in Eastern Central Africa," by Mr. O. Thomas; "The Butterflies collected by Mr. F. J. Jackson in Eastern Central Africa," by Miss E. Sharpe; "The Comparative Osteology of the United States *Columbidae*," by Dr. R. W. Shufeldt.
WEDNESDAY, March 4, 4 p.m. Mrs. Jopling's Art School: "The Poets as Painters," by Miss Elsa D'Estere-Keeling.
8 p.m. Society of Arts: "Modern Flour Milling," by Mr. J. Harrison Carter.
8 p.m. Elizabethan: "Thomas Dekker," by Mr. Ernest Rhys.
8.30 p.m. University College: "The Art of Legislation," by Mr. T. Raleigh.
THURSDAY, March 5, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Modern Chemistry in relation to Sanitation," I., by Prof. C. M. Tidy.
4 p.m. Archaeological Institute: "Our Lady of Pity," by Mr. Edward Peacock; "Some Tombs in Crete of the Age of Mycenae," by the Rev. J. Hirst; "Objects found in the Thames," by Mr. H. S. Cowper.
5 p.m. London Institution: "Sea Fishes," by Prof. E. Ray Lankester.
8 p.m. Linnean: "A Morphological and Systematic Account of the Fucaceae Genus *Tubularia*," by Miss E. Barton; "New Species of *Candarpa*, with Observations on the Position of the Genus," by Mr. George Murray; "The Genus *Lernaeonema*, a Parasitic Crustacean," by Dr. John Lowe.
8.30 p.m. Antiquaries.
FRIDAY, March 6, 4.30 p.m. Society of Arts: "The Science of Colour," IV., by Capt. Abney.
8 p.m. Philological: "The Non-Chinese Languages and Writings of China," by Prof. Terrien de Lacouperie.
8 p.m. Geologists' Association.
9 p.m. Royal Institution: "Electromagnetic Repulsion," by Prof. J. A. Fleming.
SATURDAY, March 7, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "The Forces of Cohesion," IV., by Lord Rayleigh.
3.45 p.m. Botanic: General Fortnightly Meeting.

SCIENCE.

THE WOELFFLIN CELEBRATION.

Commentationes Woelfflinianae. (Leipzig: Teubner.)

THIS is a collection of dissertations on various points of Latin and Greek philology, written in honour of Prof. Edward Woelfflin, of Munich, who has recently attained his sixtieth birthday. The contributors are drawn mainly, if not exclusively, from those scholars who have forwarded in any way the *Archiv für Lateinische Lexicographie und Grammatik*, a work which has received the express commendation and support of Prof. Mayor, of Cambridge, and which is now in the eighth year of its existence. Prof. Mayor has himself sent a *Commentationum* on some *Addenda lexicis Latinis*; from Oxford Prof. Nettleship and the present writer, from France Mr. Havet, have contributed short papers.

The contents are of the greatest variety. They amount in all to fifty-two articles. The volume thus gives a good general idea of the manifold lines which German philology, especially in Latin, is taking at the present time. To begin with one of the most important, palaeography, J. W. Beck has a notice of two Leyden MSS. of Florus—Edward Hauler

on the Nonantulan (or Sessorian) palimpsest fragments of Pliny's Natural History, formerly in the library of Santa Croce in Gierusalemme, now in the Public Library, at Rome. To the history of this MS. (perhaps of the sixth century, A.D.) many new facts are here added, which greatly extend the knowledge of it that can be obtained from Sillig's edition; and even Detlefsen, it seems, has not said the last word on the subject.

Wilhelm Schmitz sends a paper on some fragments of Jerome, Augustin, and Isidore, written in Tironian *notae* of the eighth or ninth century; and a facsimile of them, photographed from the MS. at Bern (Miscell. 611), is published at the end of the volume, forming a very interesting supplement to the literature of this obscure province of palaeography. Karl Frick contributes a careful disquisition on the MSS. of the *anonymus Valesii*.

Lexicography is more largely represented, as is natural in a work designed to honour a lexicographer. P. Geyer writes on the use of *loco = ibi*; G. Götz some *lexicologische bemerkungen*; Prof. Nettleship on the words *cognomen cognominum*; Joh. Hümer on *paropsis, parapsis*; A. Zingerle on the Graeco-Latin explanations of words in Hilary of Poitiers's Commentary on the Psalms; Emanuel Hoffmann on the *Triarii*; Ludwig Büchner sends some *Addenda lexicis linguae Graecae*; Stowasser discusses the word *surus*.

Disquisitions on Pomp. Mela and Corn. Nepos, on the *Bellum Alexandrinum*, on the three last books of Ammianus Marcellinus, on Caesar, on Martial's *Liber Spectaculorum*, on Horace, on Ausonius, on Propertius, on Lucilius, on the Digest, on Terence, on Cicero's Letters to Atticus, on Boetius, on Seneca's relation to Prudentius, on Manilius, on the work known as *de viris illustribus*, are contributed by Wagener, Landgraf and Hartel, Petschenig, Schiller, Rem, M. Hertz, Brandes, Otto, Havet, Kübler, Dziatko, Böckel, Schepps, Weyman, the present writer, and Opitz. Karl Schenkl has a paper on the fragments of the Greek Comici, Karl Sittl on Archaism. My own paper deals with some remarkable marginalia found in the 1510 edition of Manilius, and seemingly written at least before 1600; they anticipate in many cases the conjectures of Scaliger and Bentley, and form an Epimetrum in my forthcoming *Notae Manilianae*.

History is represented by O. Seeck's "Erhebung des Maximian zum Augustus," and J. Melber's "Des Dio Cassius Bericht über die Seeschlacht des D. Brutus gegen die Veneter." Literary history by T. H. Schmalz on "The Character and Language of C. Matius," the friend and correspondent of Cicero; by R. Schöll on Maternus; and by Karl Wotke's "Two Small Contributions to the Literature of the Renaissance."

In comparative philology, G. Gröber's *Verstimmung des h, m, und positionslange silbe im Lateinischen*, and Suchier's *quietus* in Romance languages seem to stand alone.

Ecclesiastical writers figure more prominently: Dracontius, Cyprian, the author of the now well-known treatise on dicers, and of the poem on "The Passion of the Lord" ascribed to Lactantius.

The articles on Chinese by von Karolsfeld, on the Saturnian metre, on parataxis of words in the Greek Tragic, and on imperial rescripts, are all worth reading.

ROBINSON ELLIS.

MATHEMATICAL BOOKS.

American Journal of Mathematics. Vol xiii. No. 2. (Baltimore: January, 1891). This number opens (pp. 97-144) with the conclusion of Oskar Bolza's memoir on "The Theory of Substitution Groups, and its Applications to

Algebraic Equations." Part ii. is occupied with Galois's theory of algebraic equations, and treats of Galois's resolvent, the same mathematician's equations, and Abelian equations. There is an index of contents, which enables the reader to find his way about, and a reference index to the explanations of the many novel terms used. The remainder of this number is taken up with several short papers. Among these are "Some Properties of a Group of Numbers" (pp. 145-152), by M. D'Ocagne, connected with Bernoulli's numbers, in continuation of a former paper in the volume for 1887. "Sur les lois de forces centrales faisant décrire à leur point d'application une conique quelles que soient les conditions initiales," by P. Appell (pp. 153-158) does not aim at originality, but is a simplified treatment of a problem discussed by MM. Darboux and Halphen; Dr. H. Taber writes on "Certain Identities in the Theory of Matrices" (pp. 159-172). This paper is also connected with a previous one by the same author (Vol. xii.). "Systems of Ray's Normal to a Surface," by W. C. L. Gorton, is a supplement to §7 of a previous paper (Vol. x. p. 347). Prof. F. Morley's note on "The Epicycloid" is a treatment, by the method of circular co-ordinates, of known properties of these curves. The closing notes (pp. 185-192) are "Reduction of a Differential Equation," by H. P. Manning; "A Simple Statement of Proof of Reciprocal-Theorem," by J. C. Fields founded on the Gaussian Criterion; and "Related Expressions for Bernoulli's and Euler's Numbers," by the same author.

Logarithmic, Trigonometric, and other Mathematical Tables. By H. H. Ludlow, with the co-operation of E. W. Bass. (New York: J. Wiley.) These are a compact set of the following tables: logarithms of numbers, important constants and their logarithms, logarithms of trigonometric functions, natural sines, &c., and squares and square roots of numbers. The tables are prefaced with a brief introduction. The tabulations (to seven places) are to the nearest half-unit. They have been carefully compared with the tables of Schron, Bruhn, and Bremiker.

Manual of Logarithms. By G. F. Mathews. (Macmillan.) This work at once suggests the similar treatise by Prof. Wolstenholme; but, whereas the latter was limited in the main to the solution of triangles and allied problems, the present work treats of logarithms in their "connexion with arithmetic, algebra, plane trigonometry, and mensuration." It is the best book we know on the subject, and can be thoroughly recommended to all and sundry. The great number of examples (close upon 1300) will afford ample practice, and the typical examples fully worked out will show a student how his work ought to be put on paper.

Notes on Trigonometry and Logarithms. By the Rev. J. M. Eustace. (Longmans.) There is nothing sensational in the work before us. It is a compilation—and, we think, a good one for its purpose—of the portions most needed to be studied by ordinary pupils. It fact, the compiler strives to act in the place of a private tutor to one who is not blessed with that useful help. We have read the text, and have detected only a few slips. On p. 10, Euclid's Cor. to i. 32 is not quite correctly cited; p. 89, line 9, for $b+a$ read $b-a$; a superfluous Q.E.D. has crept into pp. 90, 137, which, though it is not wrong, looks out of place; on p. 126, 2 SP is wanted; on p. 137, for 24 read 21; on p. 182, read 9x for 9°; on p. 206, in the "Compass" figure, read E by N for E by E; on p. 209 is a bad figure, which does not at all fit in with the question; on p. 210 two objects are said to make an angle with each other, whereas what is meant is that the distance between

the objects subtends an angle at the person's eye; on p. 226, 7 up, for L read P; on p. 230, two A's are given in the same figure. These are the only errata we have noticed, so that the text is very carefully printed. The treatment of logarithms is very satisfactory, and the collection of exercises is not only very large but, moreover, interesting. We have not, however, yet tested their accuracy, or the correctness of the accompanying answers.

Elementary Algebra. By W. W. Rouse Ball. (Cambridge: University Press.) This work is one of the series of elementary text-books which are being brought out at the instance of the Syndic of the University Press. The author's aim is to treat the subject from a purely elementary point of view; and so he does not go into any extensive detail in his handling of such matters as permutations and combinations, the binomial theorem and the exponential theorem. He keeps steadily before him the requirements of the Cambridge Local and the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examinations, so that the student will find ample material for the exercise of his powers in working out the numerous papers set for the above-named examinations. Many readers will find enough matter supplied them here without reading a higher text-book. Mr. Ball is to be congratulated on the successful achievement of a task which we fancy must have been hardly to his taste, at any rate by no means so congenial to him as those historical studies which, we trust, he has only abandoned for a time. We commend his book from a practical acquaintance with it. The printing is, of course, excellent. Answers accompany the text.

Elementary Algebra, with numerous Examples. By W. A. Potts and W. L. Sargent. (Longmans.) If there is little that calls for special commendation in this small book, so there is little that calls for blame. In fact, it is merely an outline of a work the details of which are left to be filled in by a tutor or by a more complete text-book. A useful feature is the collection of school entrance examination papers and of other examples on the lines of these papers. The authors just touch upon quadratic equations. Answers to the questions accompany the text.

Key to Arithmetic in Theory and Practice. By the late J. Brooksmith. (Macmillan.) This portly volume represents a tremendous amount of work, and will be a boon to student and teacher. The examples are worked out *in extenso*; there is no shirking. We can give the book no higher praise.

Solutions of the Examples in Elementary Algebra for Schools. By H. S. Hall and S. R. Knight. (Macmillan.) These solutions are just what are wanted by mathematical masters, who cannot command the time necessary for the immediate working-out of many of the exercises whilst engaged with their classes. They are still more valuable, perhaps, for that large class of students who cannot avail themselves of a teacher's guiding hand.

Demonstrations of Arithmetic. By Clement Davies. (Hutchinson.) The major part of this work is written "in the form of question and answer for the use of pupils preparing for examinations." It consists of twelve sections on abstract arithmetic and of eight on concrete arithmetic. At the end are exercises and answers, and in the text numerous selected problems fully worked out. The book is likely to be of service to candidates who wish to make a rapid revise of the subject. In the wording of some of the questions, though brevity does not result in obscurity, it does occasionally result in an inelegant form of expression. A very slight revision would correct this blemish.

Mental Arithmetic. By J. G. Holmes. (Clifton: Baker.) A handy book of examples, mainly with answers. A chapter on percentages and profits is likely to be useful to boys preparing for a business career.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE BERTIN, M.R.A.S.

It is with much regret that we record the death of Mr. George Bertin, a devoted student of Assyriology in all its branches. Though yet comparatively young, his health had lately broken down, partly from overwork, and partly from those disappointments which attend the unendowed student in obscure departments of learning. As recently as last December he was lecturing at the British Museum; but the illness from which he had long been suffering gained rapidly upon him, and he died on Wednesday, February 18, at his residence, 58, Fortress Road, N.W.

Mr. Bertin was a Frenchman by birth, though we have heard that the family were of Italian descent, and originally spelt their name "Bertini." His grandfather was Jean Victor Bertin, well known as a landscape painter and teacher of painting in the early part of the century. His father was an avocat and homme des lettres. The son was born in 1848, and educated in Paris, where he was first attracted to Assyriology by attending the lectures of Prof. Jules Oppert at the Sorbonne and Collège de France. He settled in London in 1869, and was soon afterwards naturalised as a British subject. Henceforth he devoted all the time that could be spared from the necessary pursuit of bread-winning to his favourite study. He used to speak with affectionate regard of Mr. Sayce as his English teacher; but, in truth, he was mainly self-taught, having acquired his extensive knowledge of the languages of ancient Babylonia direct from the storehouse of tablets in the British Museum, under the charge of his friend, Mr. Th. G. Pinches.

Mr. Bertin was a member of several learned societies—the Royal Asiatic, the Anthropological Institute, the Society of Biblical Archaeology, the Royal Historical, &c.; and it was in their Transactions and Proceedings that most of his researches appeared. These dealt with such subjects as "The Tense and Voice Formation of the Semitic Verb," "The Pre-Akkadian Semites," "The Origin and Development of the Cuneiform Syllabary," "The Bushmen and their Language." So far as we are aware, the only book he published was *A Grammar of Akkadian, Vannic, and Proto-Medic*, in Trübner's "Series of Simplified Grammars" (1889). But for some time past he had been engaged upon an elaborate work, to be entitled "The Populations of the Fatherland of Abraham," which, we believe, is left so far advanced that it may be seen through the press by another hand.

While Germany is steadily annexing Assyrian to her own domain, as she has long ago done with Sanskrit—both which languages were first revealed to Europe by Englishmen—we can ill afford to lose even the humblest labourer in this neglected vineyard.

J. S. C.

CORRESPONDENCE.

σπαρτεία, σπαρτία, σπατιά.

Caius College, Cambridge: Feb. 23, 1891.

Under the above heading Prof. Sanday has touched upon a point which, though minute, is not without interest for students of the Greek Bible. Since he does not enter upon the readings of the Greek Old Testament, may I be permitted to add a few lines?

A hasty inspection seems to show that the word in one or other of its forms occurs twenty-seven times in the LXX. of Cod. Vaticanus (B), all the occurrences being in the canonical books; and that σπαρτεία is written *prima manu* seventeen times, σπαριά (or σπαρία) ten times. The two forms appear to be used without discrimination. In the majority of instances σπαρτεία = סַפְרִיָּה, while in Num. x. 28 סַפְרִיָּה is represented by σπαριά (? σπαρία). It is noteworthy, however, that B writes σπαριά uniformly in the Pentateuch and in the Prophets (exc. Hosea xiii. 4), but σπαρτεία in 2, 3 Kings, 1, 2, Chronicles, and Nehemiah. Since Dr. Ezra Abbot has shown that the first scribe of B ended his work at 1 Kings xix. 11, and the second wrote on to the end of 2 Esdras, it follows that, with the exception of the passage in Hosea, all the instances of σπαρτεία are due to the same scribe. One is tempted to infer that the use of one form or the other depended on the taste of the scribe, and that no difference of meaning was recognised. I have not gone into the readings of Codex Alexandrinus with equal care, but I believe it will be found that the case is reversed; in A, σπαρτεία is the form adopted in the earlier books, while σπαριά predominates in Kings, Chronicles, and the Prophets.

With regard to accentuation, I venture to write either σπαρτεία or σπαριά in the Old Testament, with the possible exception of Num. x. 28.

The whole question of the termination of this class of nouns is one of the most perplexing which an editor of the LXX. is compelled to face. The practice of the great uncial codices in the New Testament, so carefully ascertained by Dr. Hort, is not always consistent with the practice of the same MSS. in the Septuagint.

H. B. SWETE.

Ellesborough House, Tring: Feb. 21, 1891.

Would Macaulay's New Zealander have a right to decide whether Pope wrote "ate" or "eat" on the strength of the fragment of one of his essays copied into an Irish farm-ledger with entries of judicial rents—unless, indeed, the fragment included some of Mr. Court-hope's notes? Is there any better reason to think the new-found Constitution of Athens a very high authority on Greek spelling, or, indeed, an authority at all for the spelling of the time of Aristotle?

No doubt some MSS. are authorities on doubtful points of spelling because they clearly follow the practice of a much earlier time than their own. Very possibly Codex B is one of them—in spite of repeated mis-spellings (due to habitual slovenly pronunciation) of words which are not doubtful. But why are we to assume that the unknown person who, in some unknown part of Egypt, began to copy the remains of a book he took for Aristotle's on the back of some old farm-accounts, or the more illiterate copyists whom he employed to finish it, spelt, after an interval of at least four hundred years, exactly as Aristotle or his scholars spelt at Athens? Granting that the owner of the papyrus at any rate spelt as well as it was usual to spell in Egypt—did he, or everybody else who cared enough about an old book to copy it, copy the spelling minutely, or was spelling immutable all over the Hellenised world for centuries? When we come to the New Testament we may ask further, Was it ever uniform? Did the tentmakers of Tarsus and the silversmiths of Ephesus spell just alike, or had each local peculiarities of their own? If they had, St. Paul spelt like the one, and St. John or his amanuenses spelt like the other, though no doubt such insignificant and unedifying singularities were early effaced.

G. A. SIMCOX.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE following have been appointed presidents of sections for this year's meeting of the British Association, to be held at Cardiff, beginning on August 19: A.—Mathematical and Physical Science, Prof. O. J. Lodge; B.—Chemical Science, Prof. W. Chandler Roberts-Austen; C.—Geology, Prof. T. Rupert Jones; D.—Biology, Mr. Francis Darwin; E.—Geography, Mr. E. G. Ravenstein; F.—Economic Science and Statistics, the Rev. Dr. W. Cunningham; G.—Mechanical Science, Mr. T. Forster Brown; H.—Anthropology, Prof. F. Max Müller.

PROF. C. MEYMOOT TIDY will, on Thursday next, March 5, begin a course of three lectures, at the Royal Institution, on "Modern Chemistry in relation to Sanitation."

THE next volume in the "Contemporary Science" series, published by Mr. Walter Scott, will be *Bacteria and their Products*, by Dr. Sims Woodhead, the recently appointed director of the pathological laboratory of the two Royal Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians in London. It will include a full discussion of the causes of hydrophobia, cholera, diphtheria, consumption, &c., dealing specially with Prof. Koch's discoveries; and it will be copiously illustrated with micro-photographs of bacteria, &c.

MESSRS. A. & C. BLACK, of London, no longer of Edinburgh, have issued a reprint, from the original plates, of the zoological articles contributed by Prof. E. Ray Lankester to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. They deal with Protozoa, Hydrozoa, Mollusca, Polyzoa, and Vertebrata; and to them have been added a few articles by other writers on kindred subjects. In a preface, Prof. Lankester points out the more important additions to knowledge that have been made since the articles were originally published.

FINE ART.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the Egypt Exploration Fund since its incorporation as a society (its eighth since the foundation of the Fund in 1883) was held on Friday afternoon, February 20, in the large room of the Zoological Society, 3, Hanover-square, the president, Sir John Fowler, Bart., K.C.M.G., in the chair.

There were president Prof. Reginald Stuart Poole, LL.D., vice-president of the Fund, Miss Amelia B. Edwards, LL.D., vice-president and honorary secretary; H. A. Grueber, Esq., F.S.A., honorary treasurer; Hellier Gosselin, Esq., secretary; E. Maunde Thompson, Esq., C.B., LL.D., principal librarian of the British Museum; T. H. Baylis, Esq., Q.C.; A. S. Murray, Esq., LL.D.; Barclay V. Head, Esq., D.C.L.; Mrs. Tirard, Miss H. M. Adair, and Miss Bradbury, members of the committee; and several of the local honorary secretaries.

The proceedings were opened by the chairman, who called upon the secretary to read the list of members of committee who were retiring in rotation, and the list of members recommended for re-election. The president then declared the order of business (following the election of members of committee and other officers) to be as follows: (1) report of the hon. treasurer; (2) report of the hon. secretary; (3) archaeological survey and other business.

Mr. R. S. Poole, before the business was discussed, drew the attention of the meeting to the great loss which the society had sustained in the death of the late Canon Liddon, one of their most valued and eminent members of Committee. From Canon Liddon, although he could not very frequently attend their meetings,

the committee had received a never failing sympathy and support. He was a man of such profound knowledge, and of such a noble simplicity of character, that his association with the work was a continual source of strength to his colleagues. Mr. Poole concluded his eloquent tribute by saying that he refrained from further eulogy, knowing well that such reticence would have been most acceptable to the late Canon himself.

Mr. Grueber, hon. treasurer, then read his financial report for the year 1889-90, and presented the balance-sheet, which marked another period of success in the annals of the Fund. Upon comparing their present position with that of former years, it would be seen that, financially, the Fund continued to make steady progress. To keep it up to this high level, he need scarcely say, was no light task; and the credit of this prosperous state of affairs was due now, as before, to the great organising powers and unremitting exertions of their hon. secretary; to the continued brilliant services of their hon. treasurer for America; and also to the hearty co-operation of the several local honorary secretaries. The items of the balance-sheet then before the meeting might be briefly summarised in the following manner: The total expenditure for the year 1889-90 had been £2250 6s. 8d., which was made up of the following items: (1) M. Naville's expenses during the spring of 1890, when surveying the site of Ahnas-el-Medineh and conducting negotiations with the Egyptian Government, £141 3s.; (2) transport of sculptures excavated at Bubastis in the year 1889—namely, conveyance from Bubastis to Alexandria, canal dues, salary of Count d'Hulst, &c., £960 1s. 4d.; (3) transport of sculptures from Alexandria to their various destinations in Europe, Australia, and the United States of America, £416 7s. 8d.; (4) expenses of Dr. Farley Goddard (the American student), £150; (5) wood-blocks, wire-rope, and other appliances used in the removal of the sculptures, £14 2s. 2d.; (6) expenses of printing, publishing, and illustrating *Naukratis II.*, *The City of Onias*, and *Two Hieroglyphic Papyri*, and issuing new editions of *Pithon* and *Tanis I.*, also packing and despatch of same, £239 14s. 2d.; (7) rent of office and office expenses, £328 18s. 4d. Total receipts for the same year (1889-90), £3283 8s. 10d., the chief items being: (1) Subscriptions and donations, £3154 17s. 2d., which might be thus subdivided—(a) European subscriptions, £1017 11s. 10d. (from this amount, however, must be deducted £43 for subscriptions paid in advance); (b) American subscriptions, £1523 (which included £173 for the American student's fund); (c) from the University of Pennsylvania, £240—i.e., subscriptions £150, and transport expenses £90; (d) special supplementary transport fund, contributed by various public bodies and private individuals to meet the expenses of conveyance of sculptures from Bubastis, £316 3s. 10d.; (e) special survey fund, £101 1s. 6d.; (2) sale of publications and reports, £108 9s.; (3) proceeds of lectures given by Miss Barlow, Canon Bell, and Mr. W. W. Morrell, local hon. secretaries of the Fund, £20 2s. 8d.

Mr. Grueber, in remarking upon the magnitude of the sum expended upon the transport of sculptures from the site of Bubastis, reminded the meeting that, in consequence of the wanton and rapid destruction of these invaluable relics of antiquity at the hands of the Arab population, the committee had brought away no less than 41 of the best preserved of these sculptures, that being 28 in excess of the number originally proposed. As compared with the financial report of last year (1888-89), the results were as follows: In 1888-89, the gross expenditure was £2936, as against £2250 6s. 8d. for 1889-90; and the gross

receipts for 1888-89 were £2997 11s. 8d., as against £3283 8s. 10d.; the home receipts through subscriptions for 1889-90 being £79 15s. 11d. in excess of those in 1888-89, and the American subscriptions for the same period having increased by £100. In the last item, in the case of England, he did not include the large contributions to the special transport fund; nor in the American account the student's fund, or the contribution of the University of Pennsylvania towards the carriage of sculptures. As regarded the available assets at the close of the two periods, the cash balance for 1888-89 was £2593 12s. 10d., and the cash balance for 1889-90 was £3626 15s., showing a difference of £1033 2s. 2d. in favour of the present year. Mr. Grueber concluded by saying that it was fortunate he had so good a balance to show, seeing that the society had now entered upon what promised to be a successful, but at the same time a costly, undertaking, namely, the archaeological survey of Egypt, an enterprise for which the committee had already incurred liabilities to the extent of £500.

Mr. Pollard moved the adoption of the report, complimenting the hon. treasurer on the clearness of his statement. He took occasion to speak warmly in favour of the new archaeological survey, urging the members present to follow his own example in subscribing to this new enterprise.

In seconding the report, Mr. Baylis congratulated the society upon the excellent manner in which their finances were managed by the committee, and upon the new and important undertaking upon which they had embarked in the archaeological survey of Egypt. Having himself travelled in Egypt, he could testify to the great need of such a record as was now in progress. He could, indeed, conceive of no work more valuable alike to those who travel in Egypt and to those who stay at home. As regarded the *Memoirs* annually issued by the Fund, he could not say too much in praise of the excellent paper and the beauty of the type and illustrations. These books were undoubtedly of the full value of the standard subscription; and, regarded as a mere investment, were highly profitable to the subscribers.

The president expressed his hearty concurrence in all that Mr. Baylis had said with regard to the value and importance of the archaeological survey, which would still further extend the usefulness of the society, and he urged all members present to interest their friends in the labours of the Egypt Exploration Fund. He hoped that every year would continue to show increasing prosperity. He must add that the work of the committee was invariably conducted with the strictest economy. The money was as well spent as possible, every farthing being used to the best advantage. The president then called upon the hon. secretary for her customary statement.

Miss Amelia B. Edwards, hon. sec., began by congratulating the society in the first place, and Sir John Fowler in the second place, on the fact that his great scientific achievements had received their well-deserved recognition at the hands of his sovereign, he having been created a baronet since the members had last met. There could be no doubt that to a generous man no gratification he might derive from honours bestowed during his lifetime could possibly equal that which he felt in the knowledge that he could transmit those honours to his posterity. Sir John Fowler could now transmit that honour to his eldest son, and Miss Edwards was pleased to know that he had still yet more sons to be as proud of him as this society was proud to have him as their president. In reference to what her friend, Professor Poole, had said regarding the great

loss which the society had sustained in the late Canon Liddon, Miss Edwards wished to draw attention to the fact that they had also lost a few other eminent persons; namely, the late Bishop of Durham, who was not only an eminent churchman, but a great Hellenic scholar, and who had always been ready with his sympathy and support; also, the late Sir George Burns, Bart., founder of the great Cunard line, who had not only been a generous subscriber and donor to the funds of the society, but had repeatedly caused large consignments of antiquities and memoirs to be conveyed to America, free of cost, by the Cunard line of steamers, thus indirectly aiding the treasury in a most practical and substantial manner. The society had also to deplore in Colonel Adair the loss of a distinguished officer and subscriber.

Miss Edwards then went on to say that it was her duty on these occasions briefly to report what had been done by the society since the last general meeting, and to state what was the line of work laid down for the new season. The members were, of course, aware that, in consequence of M. Naville's illness, no excavations had been conducted during the season 1889-90. M. Naville had, however, paid a short visit to Egypt last spring for the purpose of surveying the site of Ahnas-el-Medineh, and of concluding arrangements for the present year with the Khedivial Government. They would be glad to hear that M. Naville was now in Egypt, having joined Count d'Hulst at Ahnas early in January. The ancient city represented by the extensive mounds of Ahnas is known as the Heracleopolis of the Greeks, and is cursorily mentioned in the Bible as "Hanes;" it represents the capital of that very obscure period in Egyptian history covered by the VIIIth, IXth and Xth Dynasties. M. Naville and Count d'Hulst had been working in the outlying necropolis for the last three weeks, with no very encouraging results. They had opened more than a hundred tombs, all of which had, however, been plundered in ancient times, and again used for interments during the Roman period. By that time they were doubtless trenching the area of the great temple, with what results it would remain to be seen. Although a Great Temple of Bubastis was not to be discovered every year, Miss Edwards trusted that the new excavations would not prove fruitless, and that some valuable historical results might be obtained.

The subject of the Archaeological Survey having been already mentioned by previous speakers, Miss Edwards would only add that this survey was actually in progress, being conducted by Mr. Percy E. Newberry, a rising Egyptological scholar, and Mr. George Fraser, a skilled surveyor. These gentlemen had taken up their abode in one of the unpainted rock-cut sepulchres of Beni Hasan, and were actively engaged in copying, tracing, and photographing the scenes and inscriptions which enriched the more famous of these historic tombs. They had already cleared out the accumulated rubbish of centuries, thus restoring the admirable proportions of these excavated chambers, and bringing to light inscriptions which had never yet been read. Mr. Fraser, having cleared out several of the tombs, and discovered in one of them evidences of an original interment in the shape of a skeleton and a funerary tablet of the XIIth Dynasty, was then engaged in surveying the entire terrace—a task by no means easy, owing to the steep slope of the cliff and the difficulty of fixing his points. Mr. Newberry and Mr. Fraser had recently been joined by Mr. Blackden, an artist who was engaged in reproducing the colours of some of the more important subjects which had been outlined by Mr. Newberry on the scale of the originals.

Miss Edwards then referred to the production of M. Naville's *Bubastis*, which, with its fifty-four plates, including a large number of autotypes, had cost in production and delivery nearly £500, and which was one of the most magnificent volumes yet issued by the society. A separate volume on the Festival Hall of the Great Temple of Bubastis was in active preparation, M. Naville being at the present time engaged in drawing the processional subjects, which would be arranged so far as possible in their original sequence, broken, however, by inevitable lacunae where the sculptured blocks were either missing or defaced.

The sale of past *Memoirs*, as reported by the hon. treasurer, was steadily increasing; and, as Miss Edwards had predicted some two or three years ago, the society had become a society not only of excavators, but of important publishers and booksellers. The sum of £108 9s. had been received through herself during the past year by sales of books alone, irrespective of copies disposed of by Messrs. Trübner & Co. Among new subscribers to the Fund during the past year, she was glad to report no less than twenty-four public libraries, including the library of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, and the libraries of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Queen's College, St. John's College, and Trinity College, Cambridge. Miss Edwards hoped that before long there would be no great college, cathedral, or public library in England which did not subscribe for the works of the Fund.

The staff of local honorary secretaries went on increasing and prospering. The society now numbering no less than thirty-four of these invaluable unpaid officials; besides one in New Zealand, one in Australia, one in Canada, one in Mexico, and one in Switzerland. She was glad to see that an organisation of local honorary secretaries had also been taken in hand by the Rev. Dr. Winslow, the society's zealous and active vice-president and honorary treasurer for America. Dr. Winslow had already established thirty-seven local hon. secretaries in various parts of the United States, the majority of whom, she was happy to say, were ladies. Miss Edwards believed that this was a field in which woman's work was calculated to be eminently successful. She held that ladies made the best beggars in the world, and that their begging was always likely to be more fruitful than that of gentlemen, because the gentlemen did not like to refuse them. Of the increasing prosperity of the Fund in America, there could remain no doubt, when tested by the report just read by the hon. treasurer, showing a return of £1350 on the part of the Rev. Dr. Winslow, and a further sum of £240 from the University of Pennsylvania.

Miss Edwards concluded by an earnest appeal for the claims of the Archaeological Survey—a work rendered doubly necessary at the present time by the rapid and wanton destruction to which the monuments of Egypt were being subjected at the hands of native plunderers, unscrupulous dealers, and iconoclastic tourists. The society could not hope, it was true, entirely to arrest this work of mutilation and destruction; but it could at least preserve a faithful record of that which yet remained of these precious relics of the most ancient civilisation in the world. Also, by drawing attention to the beauty and value of those relics, they would exercise a certain moral pressure, not only upon travellers, but upon all classes of officials, thus hampering the hands of the unscrupulous destroyer, and compelling a greater reverence for the monuments themselves.

The president then proposed a vote of thanks to Miss Edwards for the encouraging and interesting account which she had just given of the work and prospects of the Fund. He only

regretted that England should in any respect lag behind America in the matter of organisation or subscriptions. He would have preferred that when America had thirty-seven local hon. secretaries, England should have had forty, and that the English subscription-list should not have fallen behind that of America in its amount. He was quite sure that the Americans themselves would not feel hurt by his desire that the parent society should maintain its lead; and he hoped by the time they should re-assemble for the next annual meeting, such a special effort would have been made in this direction that the balance of numbers, as well as of cash, should be on the side of the old country.

Prof. Poole then referred to Mr. Griffith's interesting paper read at the last meeting, containing the suggestion of the beginning of a new era by a systematic survey of the monuments of Egypt yet above ground. Prof. Poole felt that the survey of existing monuments, which were rapidly being destroyed by the ignorant Arab peasant and by the modern tourist, was a very important work. He, therefore, desired to draw the attention of the meeting to the double duty undertaken by the Fund in its work of discovery and preservation. These two labours were of parallel importance. Prof. Poole considered it was only necessary to glance at the reports that had appeared in the newspapers for the past few days of M. Grébaut's great discovery at Thebes of the tombs of the high priests of Amen Ra, to show how much remained to be achieved by the explorer. There was, in fact, no part of Egypt in which a skilled excavator might not hope to find his labours rewarded. Prof. Poole urged the meeting to support the work just commenced by Mr. Newberry and Mr. Fraser; for there had never yet been made a complete and accurate copy of Egyptian inscriptions, even the best known works having been mainly made before photography was available, and consequently they needed abundant correction. Mr. Newberry was doing all that could be done by tracings and photographs to make such a record of the tombs of Beni Hasan in Middle Egypt. Between the time of the old pyramid builders and the XVIIIth Dynasty stood the XIIIth Theban Dynasty (*circa* 2200 B.C.), of which these tombs were the most important extant record, and of which no thoroughly satisfactory copy existed. Several of the tombs were painted with most interesting scenes of daily life, and of intercourse with foreigners, one group of whom had been incorrectly supposed to represent Joseph and his brethren. The Survey publications would be illustrated by coloured plates of the most important scenes, particularly the skilful delineation of plants, quadrupeds, and birds. The preparation of these volumes would be costly; and though the hon. treasurer had given them a cheering account of the monetary condition of the Fund, Prof. Poole felt strongly that this work ought to be well supported in order to be worthily carried out. Miss Edwards had desired him to say that whether these publications should be annual or not could not be determined till the committee saw their size and could estimate the cost of bringing them out, but their hearty wish was to treat the subscribers as handsomely as possible. On his own account, without reference to his position as a vice-president of the Fund, Mr. Poole was sorry to see money being drawn from the general fund for the purposes of the Survey, and what he should prefer would be that the special archaeological survey should be supported by a small and separate income, say of £500 per annum. Established upon such a foundation, he felt that the Survey might be carried on for very many years to come, and that it might so survive its original founders.

Mr. Baylis, Q.C., then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman for the admirable way in which he had conducted the business of the meeting. Mr. Arthur Cates seconded this resolution. The president expressed his acknowledgments, adding that it gave him the greatest possible pleasure to be of service to the Fund; and although he was unable to attend many of the committee meetings, when he was really required he was always at the disposal of their hon. secretary.

THE ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY.

THE present exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy presents few features of a very striking or original character; for several of the more prominent London exhibitors whose works usually figure on the walls are this year absent, and the current work of the Scottish painters does not include subjects of any exceptional importance. An exceedingly fair average, however, is maintained; and several of the younger painters, especially certain of the younger landscapists, show marked symptoms of increasing power.

One of the chief attractions of the galleries is the "Fallen Monarch" of Mr. J. M. Swan, a largely-drawn, broadly-painted picture of a dead lion. Opposite this hangs Mr. J. R. Reid's "Smugglers," a work no less well known in London, in which a bold and energetic conception has been realised with less of quietude and completion than might have been desired. The same artist's earlier and soberer picture, "The Yarn," occupies a place of honour in the Great Room, fronted by Mr. Tom Graham's "Last Boat," a vigorous rendering of lashing wave and wanly fading yellow sky.

Probably the finest piece of marine painting in the rooms is the "Ocean" of Mr. W. M'Taggart, in which, with no more complex elements than a space of blue-green water, the sand against which the waves subside, and the sky that overhangs them, the painter has produced a fresh and lovely subject, full of clear, sharp, subtly varied colouring. Mr. M'Taggart is not less successful in such of his landscape work as "Autumn Sunshine in Sandy Dean," where the dazzling play of light over the sheaves and upon the figures of the children that sport on the road that skirts the cornfield is caught with wonderful dexterity, and with curious freedom of apparently careless handling. Mr. J. Lawton Wingate shows several of those landscapes of moderate size in which we find him at his best. His "Drinking-Place, Mid-Day, October," is a thoroughly delicate rendering of quiet, softly-diffused sunlight; and in the sky of "At the Wa' gaun o' the Winter," and in the relation of trees, hayricks, and buildings to that sky, we have an example of extreme subtilty and refinement of tone. Mr. W. D. McKay's most important contribution is an extended view of "Luffness Links," distinguished by much quiet fidelity of cloud-painting; and Mr. J. Campbell Noble is represented by several of his vigorous renderings of brilliant sky effects, seen above potently coloured spaces of sea.

Mr. G. O. Reid, the most accomplished of the Scottish *genre*-painters, exhibits several vivaciously-touched interiors with last-century figures—among the rest the finished sketch for his "Voltaire" picture, previously exhibited on these walls. And Mr. Hugh Cameron, in addition to several silvery pictures of children on the shore, sends a subject from Hogg's "Kilmenny," a carefully rendered scene of autumn gloaming, with the girl—who has been spirited away and lived in fairyland—returning through the familiar glen to what was once her home.

Mr. C. Martin Hardie shows an impressive figure-piece, "The Land o' the Leal," the deathbed of an aged cottar, with the last radiance of a golden sunset streaming through the window, and surrounding, like an aureole, the bowed head of his wife, who sits holding the hand of her expiring husband. Mr. Otto Leyde has several pictures of children, showing delicacy and refinement of flesh-painting. Mr. R. Payton Reid, with considerable tenderness of tone and lighting, but with less rich fullness of colouring than has been his wont in the past, treats a gently idyllic subject in his flower-crowned "Phyllis" seated by her "Corydon." Mr. T. Austen Brown's essays a curious colour-experiment—a contrast in green and blues—in his "Cottage garden"; and attains considerable strength of subdued and harmonious colouring, united to firm and yet free handling, in his "Feeding Calves."

In the department of portraiture the most sound and excellent work comes from Mr. George Reid. His full-length of Mr. Wellwood Maxwell of Munches is admirable in its homely truth of attitude and expression; his three-quarter length of Mr. T. Graham Murray, the well-known Edinburgh Writer to the Signet, is full of characteristic energy of expression; while we have much dignity of pose in the attitude and richness of hue, combined with delicate gradation in the costume, of the seated portrait of Lord Trayner, portrayed in his judiciary robes. Mr. J. H. Lorimer exhibits the delicate and admirable likeness of his father shown last year at the New Gallery; and from Mr. E. A. Walton, of Glasgow, one of the more recently elected Associates of the Scottish Academy, comes his attractive "Girl in Brown," which has also been visible in London. Mr. Robert Gibb is represented by a number of portraits, the most striking of which is the half-length of Mr. Harry Young, of Cleish; Mr. W. E. Lockhart shows two works, one of them a full-length of Mr. Macdonald, Master of the Merchant Company; and Mr. Robert McGregor has a successful bust of Mme. de Greiner.

The works of sculpture include M. Rodin's spirited bronze head of Mr. W. E. Henley; Mr. John Hutchison's marble of the late Professor William Wright, of Cambridge; and Mr. John Rhind's delicate and expressive bas-reliefs of "Literature" and "Liberality," for the Chambers Memorial now being erected in Edinburgh.

Among the more remarkable contents of the Water-Colour Room are the Spanish subjects landscape and figure, by Mr. Arthur Melville—his "Gitana Dancing Girl," in particular, a brilliant study of vivid crimsons under dazzling sunlight; the admirable "Border Keep" of Mr. Tom Scott; and the landscapes of Mr. R. B. Nisbet, which are distinguished by much of the tranquillity and simple concentration of the earlier school of English water-colour.

NOTES FROM EGYPT.

Dehábiah Ishtar, Luxor: Feb. 4, 1891.

MY voyage up the Nile this winter has, from a variety of causes, been somewhat barren of results. At El-Hibeh, the ancient fortress of the XXIst Dynasty, a little to the north of the modern Maghagha, we found that a ruined temple was being excavated which had been built by Shishak, the conqueror of Jerusalem. The ruins lie on the south side of the mounds.

At Karnak Mr. Wilbour and myself went over the famous list of the towns of Palestine given by Thothmes III. I was particularly anxious to examine the third name, which follows those of Kadesh and Megiddo. Previous copyists had made it *Kh-a-a-i*, but a study of the Tel el-Amarna tablets had convinced me that it ought to be the city called by them

Khazi. We gather from them that Khazi was in Northern Palestine, and the seat of an Egyptian governor who ranked next in importance to the governor of Megiddo. We found that the name given at Karnak is *Kh-z-a-i*, corresponding exactly to the name given by the cuneiform despatches. Our predecessors had mistaken a very plain representation of the bird which denotes the letter *z* for the eagle (*a*).

It is curious that no one seems to have noticed that the name of Jerusalem heads the list of conquered towns in Judah enumerated by Shishak at Karnak. It is called Rabbath, "the capital," just as the capital of the Ammonites was commonly called Rabbath by their neighbours, or as to this day the capital of Gozo is called Rabato, while the same name is often applied to the old capital of Malta.

Let me conclude with a suggestion for Old Testament students. We learn from Judg. iii. 8-10, that the Israelites were oppressed for eight years by the king of Aram-Naharaim. The period of oppression would chronologically agree with the reign of Ramses III. in Egypt; and it was in the time of Ramses III. that Egypt was assailed by a league, which included the people of Nahrina. Nahrina is the Aram-Naharaim of the Bible, and the attack upon Egypt would explain the presence of a king of that country in the South of Palestine.

A. H. SAYCE.

Luxor: Feb. 10, 1891.

ON February 6 a discovery was made in the necropolis of Thebes, second only in importance to the discovery of the royal mummies at Dehr-el-Bahari by M. Maspero in 1881. About half a mile from Dehr-el-Bahari a pit has been found containing several hundred magnificent mummies. These, like the royal mummies, had evidently been removed from the tombs and concealed in this receptacle, as a precaution, by the servants of the priests, probably at the same time and for the same reasons which caused the royal mummies to be placed in the receptacle where they were found by M. Maspero. This removal is believed by M. Maspero to have taken place in the reign of Aaputh, son of Shashang, of the XXIInd Dynasty (circa 966 B.C.).

The coffins hitherto found all belong to the XXIst Dynasty, and are those of the priests of Ra-Amun and their families. The pit is about forty-five feet in depth, at the bottom of which are two corridors filled with coffins and treasures of every description. In the lower corridor—which as yet has only been explored—it is computed that there are some 200 coffins, and the second corridor is believed to be not less extensive. The shaft is forty-five feet deep, its mouth is about twelve feet in diameter, and its sides of rough limestone. One of M. Grébaut's native assistants, who was superintending the work of hauling up the mummy cases, told me that he had been the first actually to enter the corridor where the mummies and treasures lie. The shaft had then been excavated only as deep as the mouth of the corridor; and he crept in on his hands and knees, and stood in what he describes as being like a palace of enchantment. The corridor, he said, is some ten or twelve feet high, and 250 feet long. It runs in a northerly direction from the shaft towards the Theban hill. At the end there is a short corridor branching from it at right angles; and at some height above the floor at the end is the entrance to a second very long corridor, full of treasures, which has been sealed up for the present by M. Grébaut. My informant went on to describe the wonderful sight in the corridor. Groups of mummies are placed at intervals in families. The number in each group varies from two to six or seven, father, mother, and children; and around them, exquisitely arranged,

are vases, models of houses, models of *dahabiehs*, cases and boxes full of *ushabti*s, statuettes, and every conceivable treasure of ancient Egypt. Without even a speck of dust upon them, this profusion of treasures had remained unlooked at by any eye for nearly 3,000 years. He said that photographs had been taken of the place in its undisturbed state, which he declared to be that of a perfectly kept and well arranged museum.

At the present time, thirty or forty men are working all day with ropes and pulleys, hauling up the mummy cases; and in four or five days everything will be cleared out and carried on board M. Grébaut's steamers and barges, several of which are waiting to be filled. Long processions of natives, staggering under their burdens and escorted by mounted and well armed police, are now to be seen wending their way across the desert from the pit's mouth to the river bank.

E. TAYLOR.

We also quote the following from the Cairo correspondent of the *Times*:

"The site of the discovery is east of the temple of Queen Fatasou, in a small spot previously undisturbed, amid the excavations made by the late Mariette Bey and Brugsch Pasha. A well-shaft of 15 mètres leads to a doorway blocked with large stones, opening on a gallery 73 mètres long, whence a staircase descending 5½ mètres conducts one to a lower gallery 12 mètres in length, both lying north and south. The lower gallery gives access to two mortuary chambers, 4 and 2 mètres square respectively. At the top of the staircase is a transverse gallery, 54 mètres long, lying east and west, the object of which is unknown. The total underground area is about 153 mètres, excavated in the limestone rock to over 65 ft. below the surface. The same disorder reigned among the contents of the tombs as was found when the famous royal mummies were discovered nine years ago. Sarcophagi were piled upon sarcophagi; and alongside were boxes, baskets of flowers, statuettes, funeral offerings, and boxes crammed with papyri. There is every indication that the place, though originally constructed as a vast tomb, was chosen for hurried concealment in time of tumult. Some of the exteriors of the mummy-cases are unusually richly decorated with religious subjects, carefully depicted; others of large size enclose mummies in a broken condition, and were apparently procured hastily, as the spaces for the occupants' names are left unwritten upon. The contents of the papyri are as yet unknown, but hopes are entertained that the writings are of permanent historical interest and have been thus hidden to avoid destruction. The mummies are priests and priestesses of Ammon, Anubis, Seti, Mentou, and Queen Aahhotep, numbering 163, the latest belonging to the XXIst Dynasty. Seventy-five papyri were found in boxes, in the form of statuettes of Osiris. Each mummy is also expected to contain more or less valuable MSS. The collection is *en route* in barges by the Nile, and will probably reach Cairo in a few days."

CORRESPONDENCE.

"A MANUAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY."

Hampstead, N.W.: Feb. 21, 1891.

I suppose I ought to thank the gods that, out of many notices of my Manual in the press, two only have been unfavourable.

Of these, one was by an anonymous writer who, while endeavouring to convict me of blunder, himself fell into grievous error. This appeared in a weekly paper from which correspondence and protests are carefully and judiciously excluded. With the ACADEMY things are far otherwise; and the review of the book in question bears a signature respected in learned circles.

Though not so unacquainted with the literature of the Lake-dwellings, I fairly laid myself open to the reviewer's censure by assigning all

such dwellings to the Neolithic period; what it was intended to exclude was the Palæolithic age.

No one, again, can feel more than I do the meagreness of my account of Roman and Italian art; but I found the modest allowance of a couple of hundred pages I had proposed for my little volume already exceeded before finishing with Hellenic work. My object, indeed, was to produce an introductory sketch, not an encyclopædia.

Canon Taylor's appreciation of the chapters on Greek art is, of course, gratifying. It is, however, somewhat difficult to feel grateful for his treatment of other portions of my book. The learned reviewer occasionally hovers on the brink of the inaccurate, one might almost say of the unfair. Thus, pouncing on a slip unnoticed in revising, he says:

"A plan . . . is labelled 'Plan of the Temple at Khonsu,' as if Khonsu had been a place instead of being the name of the moon-god in the great Theban triad."

Your readers would hardly suppose (what is really the fact) that only four lines lower on the same page I have used the words: "the god Khonsu!"

Canon Taylor expends more than twenty lines in condemning my statements that "Till Roman times the ancient world is for us, in great part, a blank"; and in emphasising the importance of the monuments of Egypt, Assyria, and Babylonia. But this is just what I have myself done in the next two sentences. Of course, the "great part" referred to lay outside those empires. However, I have already trespassed too much on your space.

TALFOURD ELY.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MR. SOLON'S expected work on *Ancient Art Stone Ware* is now ready for the press. Like his *Art of the Old English Potter*, it will be illustrated with etchings, by the author, as well as with 200 engravings in the text after his drawings. Mr. Solon has been engaged on this work for some years, and has been able to obtain for purposes of illustration the best specimens in the celebrated collections of M. M. Oppenheim and Thewalt of Cologne, H. Hetjens of Aix-la-Chapelle, Dr. Figdor of Vienna, and other important connoisseurs. This book will be printed "for the author" at the Chiswick Press, and the edition will be limited to 300 copies. The price to subscribers will be ten guineas for copies on Japanese paper, of which only thirty will be printed, and five guineas for the other 270, which will be on thick hand-made paper. The plates will be destroyed when this edition has been printed.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has accepted the presidency of the Palestine Exploration Fund, of which the late Archbishop of York was president from the foundation of the society in 1865 to his death.

THE exhibitions to open next week include those of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers, in Pall Mall East, and of the Royal Scottish Society of Painters in Water-Colours, at the Dowdeswell Galleries in New Bond-street; and a series of water-colour drawings by Mr. E. P. Bucknall, entitled "English Woods and Forests," at Messrs. Buck and Reid's, also in New Bond-street. Messrs. Obach & Co., of Cockspur-street, will have on view a complete set of the etched and engraved works by, and after, Meissonier; and the exhibition of drawings, &c., recently acquired by the department of prints in the British Museum will also be open to the public next week.

ON the three last days of next week, Messrs. Sotheby will offer for sale an extensive collection of the engraved works of Bartolozzi.

THE STAGE.

TWO PLAYS.

THE return to the London stage of Miss Mary Eastlake—too long absent—has been welcomed at a couple of *matinées*. These have been given at the New Olympic; and in the performance of the new play Miss Eastlake has had the advantage of the co-operation of certain members of Mr. Wilson Barrett's company—notably of the assistance of Mr. George Barrett. Miss Kate Phillips—joining the company for the purpose—has also been of much use. But let us to the play itself. It is called "A Yorkshire Lass," and is by Mr. Wilton Jones, whose name comes before the public not at all for the first time as the author of a piece which is full not of delicate characterisation but of stirring incident. Mr. Wilton Jones's construction is unequal. In parts it shows the hand of a very skilled mechanic; in other parts—as where, on more than one occasion, the scenes open with the talk of servants who are but the exponents of the position of more important persons—it betrays either some carelessness or some absence of resource. This, however, is but a detail. Had we to blame it for some more capital offence, the offence we should single out would be that the play forces upon us too plainly the author's reminiscences of Mr. Robertson's "Ours," and of more than one other well-known piece. Yet even here it is not difficult to be indulgent. The play is not written for a literary public; it is not its chief business to attain novelty of view or effect. It must be hearty, sympathetic, here and there broadly comic, full of action, at times more than a little sensational—all indeed that a good bouncing English melodrama is wanted to be—and it attains its ends. Miss Phillips and Mr. George Barrett, whom we have named already, are received gladly by the playgoer, but for Miss Eastlake, as the suffering heroine, a yet more cordial greeting is reserved. Miss Eastlake plays with conviction, with real force—as one to whom experience has taught her art.

A somewhat dull performance of Ibsen's "Rosmersholm" introduced that heavy drama—from which I had expected a good deal—to an English audience at the Vaudeville on Monday afternoon. "Introduced" is hardly the word, however; for many persons came duly provided with the book of the play—Mr. Charles Archer has translated it into at least as good English as any which, except Mr. Gosse's, has been placed at Ibsen's service—and the audience consisted, for the most part, to judge by the appearance of it, of those to whom the views of Ibsen, as hinted at in certain of his plays, are likely to commend themselves. "Who are these people?" it may be asked. Well, they are not the large public, the steady-going playgoers on whom a manager's prosperity depends, and who, without fine taste perhaps, yet like all manner of wholesome meat, from "Hamlet" to "The Rivals," from "Lights o' London" to "Carmen up to Data." They are not

ordinary cultivated people—the refined professional classes—who, in a generation that has given to England Browning and Tennyson, Newman and Liddon, somehow do not quite unanimously echo Rosmer's opinion, "There is no judge over us." Whether they are "the very poor," the enlightened East-enders, for instance—just now the faddists' court of final appeal—those to whose subtle intelligence and chastened hearts a great revelation is in the very nature of things most likely to be vouchsafed—we really cannot say. Miss Farr, the actress—to judge from an interview which a reporter of an evening paper had with her—apparently thinks that they are. *Nous n'en savons rien*. But about one matter we must disabuse the leading lady with promptitude. She counts on "the smart people," it would seem, as a possible audience. Singular and unjustified ambition! She will, of course, never get them. Smart people do not like anything so dull as the play with which we were regaled on Monday. The play contains good things, sensible things—most of them are said by Parson Kroll, however; and he, because he is a parson, must, in the generous Ibsenite creed, necessarily be a hypocrite. Strange career of the world! Rosmer—if we understand him at all—is unremittently foolish; and even the knavish Rebecca—who is guile at the beginning and guile almost at the end—crowns the edifice of her life with a suicide which might indeed have been merely wrong and mad, but which, with her, is also inconceivably stupid. "Rosmersholm" is not very dramatic. It is hardly at all literary. It is not comic, except where, apparently, it aims particularly not to be. It is without beauty, without poetry, without sense of vista. It is not even dexterously doctrinaire.

In the performance, Mr. Wheatman and Mr. Hudson—as a Scandinavian Radical editor, and an "emancipated" schoolmaster who gets drunk in drawing-rooms and who borrows money—interest us now and again, and almost induce us to credit the Scandinavian with some conservative intention which the true Ibsenite must have unwittingly overlooked. Miss Farr talks persuasively, but is yet unintelligible in her general presentation of Rebecca's character. She may be a believer, but she does not illuminate. And Mr. Benson, whom we have seen do better things, was earnest, but violent—he came too soon to the end of his resources. If this was a pleasant afternoon for anybody, it can only have been for one who likes to take his pleasure *moult tristement*. The farce is almost played out.

FREDERICK WEDMORE.

MUSIC.

RECENT CONCERTS.

SIR C. HALLÉ'S orchestral concert, on Friday, February 20, was a great success. Cherubini's "Anacreon" overture was brilliantly performed, the gradations of tone being particularly fine. Mme. Neruda, who was indisposed, was therefore not at her best in the Mendelssohn Concerto, yet there was some very finished playing in the last movement. She was recalled twice at the close. Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony was not altogether satisfactory in the matter of

tone, but the "Storm" was effective. The programme included Mozart's graceful Romanza from "Eine kleine Nachtmusik"; Liszt's "Rhapsodie" (No. 4) in which the violin solos were ably rendered by Mr. Hess; and Wagner's "Tannhäuser" overture, vigorously interpreted.

Mlle. Eilona Eibenschütz appeared last Saturday afternoon at the Crystal Palace, and made a highly favourable impression. She played Chopin's Concerto in F minor and two solos—Rubinstein's Barcarolle in G, and the Paganini-Liszt "Campanella" Etude; also a Scarlatti piece by way of encore. The programme included Beethoven's Symphony in F, of which Mr. Mauns gave one of his grandest readings.

The foggy weather interfered with the audience at Monday's Popular Concert; but those who attended heard a very fine performance of Bach's Sonata in E (No. 3), for pianoforte and violin, by Miss Fanny Davies and Herr Joachim. Miss Davies appeared also to advantage in Chopin's E flat Polonaise. The programme included a Haydn Quartet and Bennett's graceful Chamber Trio in A, not performed at these concerts since 1876. Miss Bremer was the vocalist.

Miss Florence May gave a concert at the Royal Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, the whole of the programme being devoted to the music of Brahms. A special feature was the rarely-heard pianoforte Concerto in B flat (No. 2), the solo part of which was played

with much skill by Miss May. The orchestral accompaniment was represented by two pianofortes. This is a special arrangement by the composer himself, but the effect is by no means satisfactory. One pianoforte is bad enough to represent an orchestra; two seem worse. The accompaniments were played by Mr. S. Kemp and Mr. S. Webbe. The Sonata in A for pianoforte and violin was performed by Miss Shinner and the concert giver; the rendering of the charming middle movement was the best. Mr. William Nicholl was the vocalist.

Master Jean Gerald gave a third Recital at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, and again his wonderful playing was greatly enjoyed and admired. It is almost impossible to believe that so young a child can be such an accomplished artist. An attractive feature of the concert was the singing of M. Eugène Oudin, in songs by Meyerbeer, Gounod, Kjerulf, and Goring Thomas.

A performance of Gounod's comic opera, "The Mock Doctor," founded on Molière's "Le Médecin malgré lui," was given at the Avenue Theatre on Thursday afternoon by the students of the Royal Academy of Music. The music is bright and clever; and altogether it is a work most suitable to the object in view, viz., that of giving the students the opportunity of a public appearance. Certain allowance must be made for a performance of this kind; but, altogether, it was one of considerable merit. The two servants to Géronte were well represented by

Messrs. Fletcher and Delsart. Miss Hannah Jones, as the Nurse, obtained a well-earned success. The Sganarelle of Mr. E. A. Taussig also had many good points. The chorus and orchestra were both excellent. Mr. Randegger was the conductor. J. S. SHEDLOCK.

MUSIC NOTES.

MUCH interest was excited last week in musical circles at Rome by the concert given by Signor Alessandro Costa. This composer is known but little out of Italy, and, indeed, in the capital itself mainly among musical enthusiasts. A beautiful "Suite" met with an enthusiastic reception, I. (Andante) and IV. (Allegro e Finale) being particularly admired. This composition will shortly be published. The second portion of Signor Costa's concert consisted of sections of his Oriental opera "Sumitri," founded upon a Brahminical legend. The music of this opera is essentially original, as well as charming and occasionally powerful; and none the less so from the fact that the composer has evidently been influenced by Wagner. The "Prelude" was accepted as in everyway noteworthy; and the songs and dance of Sumitri, as a wandering dancing-girl, were singularly charming. It is hoped that this fine opera, about which rumour has already had so much to say, will ere long be heard upon the stage at Milan, and possibly thereafter at the opera houses of Paris and London.

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